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TASS VIEWS REAGAN SPEECH ON NUCLEAR WAR

LD191814 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr, TASS -- President Ronald Reagan made another address to the nation. This time it was devoted to problems of the preservation of peace, and this alone should draw attention to it. It could be expected that because of the importance and acuteness of the subject of peace, the President would approach it in a serious way, would be careful and precise in treating facts, in his argumentation and assessments. The more so since up till now representatives of the present administration made statements about peace and war that were quite often statements cancelling one another, or even went so far as to doubt the absolute value of peace, the need of averting nuclear conflict.

Only a week ago U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was expounding a whole theory about the need to continue to rely on strength in international affairs, on the use of nuclear weapons in the United States' interests when Washington deems it expedient.

According to Haig, the United States must under no conditions go along with the initiatives of the Soviet Union and assume the commitments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, for any restraint in this sphere would allegedly enhance the risk of war, give some advantages to the other side.

For reasons which only he knows Ronald Reagan said something which is quite different: "Those who've governed America throughout the nuclear age and we who govern it today have had to recognize that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. So, to those who protest against nuclear war, I can only say I'm with you. Like my predecessors, it is now my responsibility to do my utmost to prevent such a war. No one feels more than I the need for peace".

These are beautiful words, but inaccurate. The President keeps silent, for instance, on the fact that after 1945 in Washington they considered in 19 cases versions of using nuclear weapons, including 4 times -- against the Soviet Union. Doesn't the President know that? Or do the rhetoric, the desire to substantiate another thesis -- to portray the United States as a sort of righteous peace-maker -- impel him to ignore the well-known facts? After the Second World War alone the United States unleashed 215 times armed conflicts, used force or threatened to use it. It is exactly no other country but the United States which dropped on the territory of the countries of Indochina more bombs and shells than the quantity used in all fronts in a period from 1939 to 1945.

Such "inaccuracies" are accompanied by attempts to simultaneously smear the policy of the Soviet Union. Ronald Reagan's subsequent pronouncements go on in the same vein. The recognition in the 1970's of the principle of equality and undiminished security is declared as a unilateral, unjustifed concession on the part of the United States, as a result of which there allegedly arose a threat to the equilibrium of the military forces, which was helping preserve peace. The President asserts that "the balance between the United States and the Soviet Union" existed right after the end of the Second World War, when, it should be noted, Washington had the monopoly of atomic weapons. Well, if such a "balance" is restored, then, according to Reagan, the United States and its allies will feel secure, and peace will be ensured. The head of the White House is not at all interested in the security of another side -- the socialist states.

Obviously trying to mislead the opponents of the arms race in the United States and Western Europe, Reagan claims that in principle he is not averse to the idea of freezing nuclear weapons. However, according to him, "the current level of nuclear forces is too high on both sides" and the United States' "lag" in strategic armaments prevents it from concluding a treaty with the Soviet Union. Does the President cite any convincing proof to back his claims? None at all.

He does not say a word about the SALT-2 treaty, never ratified by the United States, and makes believe that a host of objective data on the real alignment of forces between the USSR and the United States, including those made public in the West quite recently, do not exist for the Washington officialdom.

The claim about the absence of parity is needed by Reagan to make another attempt to justify the course of the runaway arms race pursued by his administration, the U.S. course of achieving military superiority. The President makes it clear that the White House approaches preparations for the talks on reducing strategic nuclear armaments from this point of view. He hints that the U.S. delegates will seek to ensure the dismantling of strategic missiles, leaving outside the brackets those arms systems in which Washington has an advantage today.

To all appearances, the motivation of Reagan's speech, larded with talk about peace, is worry over the rapid upsurge of anti-militarist sentiments in the United States and Western Europe. The White House has found it wise to refrain from alleging, as is its wont, that peace champions are "bought by Moscow". Reagan and his advisers are not averse to luring the people who have joined in the anti-war movement with promises to keep peace in mind and not to overlook it in the militarist psychosis which has now filled Washington's offices. It seems, however, that the psuedo-peace talk makes no impression. Spokesman for the anti-war movement in Western Europe have put the idea across forcefully and explicitly: "Peace according to Reagan is our death."

MOSCOW VIEWS BREZHNEV-REAGAN SUMMIT OFFER

Zholkver Comments

LD191548 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] There is worldwide interest in President Brezhnev's reply to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent about the possibility of a meeting with President Reagan. Alexandr Zholkver makes these comments:

This interest is quite understandable. Today the Soviet Union and the United States are the two biggest powers and the political climate of the planet largely depends on their relations. There have been years, for example in the seventies, when these relations were marked by a turn for the better and the general international situation also improved. Those were years when the Soviet Union and the United States actively worked to limit armaments. I recall the Soviet-American summit in Vienna in 1979 and the signing of the SALT Treaty which the world public described as a document of good hope. However, those hopes have not come true. Washington is responsible for the fact that the agreement signed in Vienna has not come into force. Instead of seeking ways to limit armaments the United States has started stockpiling arms and developing new weapons of mas annihilation ranging from the neutron bomb to war chemicals. As the Soviet Union pursues a policy of less tension and peaceful coexistence the United States is pursuing a policy from strength and seeking military superiority. But even in this complex situation the Soviet Union has not given up its principled, constructive attitude to Soviet-American relations. At the Soviet Communist Party congress in February 1981 President Brezhnev said the country wanted normal relations with the United States because there was no other sensible alternative from the point of view of the interests of humanity. The Soviet leader stressed that the acuteness of international problems necessitated an active dialogue between the two countries at all levels, and summit meetings were crucial in this respect.

In his letter to President Reagan last spring Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union was not seeking confrontation with the United States and spoke out for holding a summit meeting. Moscow is known to have gone far beyond words.

The Soviet Union has come out with a number of concrete initiatives aimed at easing tension and curbing the arms race. I would like to remind you that at the initiative of the Soviet Union Soviet-American talks have started in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. This country has also been calling for the resumption of SALT talks. President Brezhnev's recent speeches in Moscow and Tashkent contained a number of other proposals to limit military activity by all countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States. Now President Brezhnev has stressed that we stand for a Soviet-American summit that would correspond to the great responsibility of our nations for the state of affairs in the world. The meeting must be well prepared and should be held not incidentally in connection with this or that international forum. Such a meeting could live up to the hopes attached to it and strengthen general peace. As for the time and place of the meeting, it could take place this autumn, for example in October, in some third country such as Finland or Switzerland.

Levin on Proposal

LD201222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The foreign media are paying much attention to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reply to the question from a PRAVDA correspondent on the possibility of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin.

The clear and precise statement by Comrade Brezhnev on a willingness in principle to hold a Soviet-American summit meeting was seen by the world public primarily as showing the consistency and principled nature of Soviet foreign policy and the unswerving implementation of the program of peace for the eighties produced by the 26th CPSU Congress. Over a year ago, speaking at the party congress, Comrade Brezhnev said that the state of relations between the USSR and United States and the acuteness of the international problems demanding solution dictate the need for a dialogue at all levels, and an active one. We, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, are ready for a dialogue.

Since the 26th party congress the Soviet Union has repeatedly backed up its desire for a constructive exchange of opinions in the search for a solution to the most urgent international problems by practical actions. It is the principled position of the Soviet Union which was decisive in bringing about the beginning of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear missiles. Our country, in the course of these talks, frequently made most important initiatives, opening up a real path to a mutually-acceptable understanding on the principles of equality and equal security of the sides.

It is important to note in this connection that the Soviet Union did not simply proclaim good intentions, but has been augmenting them with material content, the main example of which is the decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European USSR and to reduce on its own initiative the total of its medium-range missiles by a certain number.

The Soviet Union has more than once called on the United States to resume the discussion of another no less important problem, namely SALT. Speaking at the 17th AUCCTU Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called on the U.S. Government not to put artificial obstacles in the way of the SALT talks but to begin them as soon as possible; and before their resumption, we propose that both sides undertake the mutual obligation not to open up a new channel in the arms race, not to deploy long-range cruise missiles either land or sea based.

The Soviet position is precise and clear and is one of principle. It is permeated with a genuine desire for peace, and this position has been further developed in Comrade Brezhnev's reply to the PRAVDA correspondent, that we are in favor of holding the sort of Soviet-American summit meeting which would be in accordance with the great responsibility of our states for the state of affairs in the world and would justify the hopes placed in it.

APN INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET MBFR DELEGATE VOLKOV

AU191346 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 Apr 82 p 4

[APN Military commentator V. Morosov interview with Soviet MBFR chief delegate Volkov; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: This round of the Vienna negotiations has been concluded. What new aspects has it brought as compared with the preceding rounds?

Volkov: One new aspect at the negotiations in Vienna is that the Polish delegation put a specific document on the conference table: The draft of an "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and connected measures in Central Europe in the first phase." This draft can serve as a basis for reaching the first accords.

Negative Reaction By the West

Question: How did the West react to this step?

Volkov: At first, the representatives of the Western countries wanted to remain silent, but they were compelled to take up the discussion of the new draft.

What worries the West, and primarily the United States, Great Britain and the FRG is not, however, the preparation of a reply that is in the nature of a compromise, but rather the potential influence this new initiative might have on public opinion. They declare that the draft does not contain anything new and that it was submitted only for propaganda purposes, so as to push the West onto the defensive. With such utterances Western politicians indicate more and more clearly their reluctance to adopt a more realistic attitude toward the submitted proposal. At the same time, the NATO countries' "game of silence" is obstructing comprehensive and concrete work to achieve agreements on a reduction of the armed forces in the first phase.

Question: Why has this new draft touched off a negative reaction by the West?

Volkov: The draft submitted by the communist countries does not fit in with the general concept of the United States and its NATO allies, the concept of intensifying their military preparations. It contradicts their course aimed at winning superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. It runs counter to the U.S. course of confrontation, it points directly in an opposite direction, the direction of lowering the level of military confrontation, of reducing the sides' military potential and of easing the confrontation between East and West in general.

600 Pershing Missiles

Defying commonsense, Washington is today seeking to deploy at any cost in West Europe almost 600 American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles.

As has been reported by the press, the preparation of two new military agreements with Washington has been completed: about equipping the Bundeswehr with new American "Pershing" missiles, and about the transfer within 10 days of another six divisions (about 100,000 men) and of 1,000 combat aircraft, in the event of a "situation of crisis" to the FRG, where there are already four U.S. divisions. There are military objects all over West Germany: from the North Sea to the Alps, from the Elbe River to the Rhine. That is the root of the evil.

Question: Is it possible in such a situation to find a way out of the cul de sac existing at the negotiations in Vienna?

Volkov: We are convinced that there is a realistic possibility of achieving mutual agreement.

In his speech at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state, declared: "... We see the future not in the aspect of an unlimited stockpiling of huge amounts of weapons, but in the aspect of reasonable agreements with the other side on a mutual lowering of the level of military confrontation."

Chances

What is necessary for this? First, to begin immediately with practical work on drafting the text of a future agreement, which can be based on the new draft agreement that is founded on the principle of equality and equal security. This draft agreement takes into consideration the positions of both sides, and makes it possible to approach the first phase of the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. Second, it is necessary for the West to give a constructive reply to the draft proposal. Third, the conclusion of the first agreement must be based either on official statements of troop strength figures by the sides at the negotiations, or on the contractual commitment by the sides not to increase the numerical strength of their troops during the first phase, or a combination of these two variants.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-FRG MILITARY AGREEMENT

PRAVDA Views Agreement

LD200710 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 20 Apr 82

[PRAVDA "Militaristic Undertaking" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- Commenting on the signing of an agreement between the United States and the FRG on the lifting of American forces to Western Germany in case of a crisis, Mikhail Vladimirov says in PRAVDA that "Bonn, by signing the agreement, has increased the threat to the people of the FRG to become Pentagon hostages. All this runs counter to the interests of peace in Europe".

For these purposes such a system of material-technical services is to be set up on FRG territory with a network of airfields, arms dumps, ammunition, transport and communications facilities, which would make it possible within ten days to move from the United States to the FRG and place in positions a further six American divisions in addition to the four already stationed there, the commentary says. The numerical strength of American ground forces alone could thus be brought up to 500,000 men. Within the framework of the agreement the West German side undertakes to train, without reducing the combat power of the Bundeswehr, i.e, in addition to it, a corps of assistance of 93,000 men.

"West German public circles are pondering over the consequences of this for the FRG and Western Europe as a whole," the commentator emphasizes. "For the United States has not renounced its right, dating back to the occupation period, of proclaiming a state of emergency in the FRG. Having now obtained a material basis for the lifting of large military contingents to Western Europe at its own discretion, the Pentagon practically could convert it at any moment into a 'theatre of military operations' in the full meaning of the word. In this context it is easily seen why the American and West German representatives in Vienna so obstinately oppose the proposal of the socialist countries to pass over to a practical discussion of the question of reducing forces and armaments in Central Europe. The present agreement between the United States and the FRG radically contradicts the purposes and spirit of these major international talks."

TASS Cites FRG CP Leader

LD191338 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Apr, TASS -- Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, has strongly condemned the intergovernmental agreement, which was recently signed between West Germany and the United States and which provides for the beefing up of U.S. Armed Forces in West German territory in the case of a "crisis situation" by over 100 per cent.

Speaking in Leverkusen, he said that the agreement was directed against the interests of peace and security of all nations. It meant a further losing by West Germany of its national sovereignty so that the U.S. military could be pleased and torpedoed the Vienna and Geneva disarmament talks. Under the agreement, West Germany, a "powder keg" even today, would be stuffed with even more explosives. The agreement increased the danger of West Germany and its armed forces being easily drawn into any U.S. military adventure.

Herbert Mies also said that the West German-U.S. agreement on military cooperation was an act of national recklessness and contradicted the spirit of the Helsinki accords and the agreements and treaties West Germany had with socialist countries.

If the West German Government had decided to answer in this way to the USSR's unilateral reduction of its armed forces in Europe by 20,000 officers and men and 1,000 tanks and the Soviet leadership's decision to introduce a unilateral disarmament on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the USSR's European part, the chairman of the German Communist Party said, then it was responsible for the speeding up of the arms race, and the Bonn politicians' statements of their desire to continue the policy of detente had lost their cogency.

The policy for a genuine ensurance of security must by all means be a policy of peaceful coexistence, disarmament and cooperation. Efforts should be made to prevent the turning of West Germany into a United States' nuclear colony, Herbert Mies emphasised.

ARMY PAPER WARNS OF GROWTH OF 'NUCLEAR CLUB'

LD200612 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 20 Apr 82

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: Fruits of Adventurism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- "The Reagan administration's course towards escalating the arms race, heightening international relations and suppressing the peoples' liberation struggle has brought about a sharp growth of the threat of the further spread of nuclear weapons in the globe," writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. "It is now more likely that a number of so-called 'near nuclear' states which do not participate in the 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty, such as Pakistan, Israel, and South Africa, may take the course of an open race of nuclear armaments. The rulers of these states skillfully use in order to implement their nuclear ambitions Washington's interest in the growth of their contribution to the global strategy of U.S. imperialism."

The newspaper warns that the possibility of the uncontrolled expansion of the "nuclear club" is fraught with unpredicted harmful consequences for international security. It is not difficult to imagine possible consequences of the developments should the arsenals of such conflicting countries, as, for instance, Israel, include also nuclear weapons.

"The United States regards Pakistan, for instance," the article says, "as the chief vehicle of its hegemonistic policy in South Asia. That is why the Reagan administration forced Congress to lift the Simington-Glenn amendment to the military aid law, which banned arms shipments to countries which carry out secret development in the nuclear field."

"Strategic cooperation between the United States and another 'near nuclear' state, Israel, is flourishing."

"The United States is expanding military-political cooperation with racist-ruled South Africa," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out.

"Washington regards South Africa as a candidate to the role of the regional gendarme in the south of the African Continent, and intends to receive military bases on its territory, with the help of which it wants to assume control over the south eastern Atlantic and the south western part of the Indian Ocean."

"There are still forces in the world which are seeking to get hold of nuclear weapons in order to threaten freedom-loving peoples. Under these conditions," the newspaper stresses, "of great importance are the tasks of curbing such attempts by the reactionary regimes and following a consistent policy in the field of non-proliferation."

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. DEBATE ON NUCLEAR ARMS

PM191555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report "A Pernicious Concept"]

[Text] New York, 9 Apr -- P. Caddell's public opinion poll service has registered a sharp rise -- 500 percent in comparison with last September -- in a number of Americans who class nuclear war and nuclear armaments among the most important U.S. problems. As MIT Professor W. Kaufman explains, this reflects public concern that "the administration is delaying the resumption of strategic arms talks and talking carelessly about upsetting the balance of forces and about 'limited' nuclear war."

It is indicative that the critics of the current administration's foreign policy course include authoritative people and members of the previous U.S. administrations. Thus, former U.S. defense secretary R. McNamara voiced his concern in the Los Angeles TIMES about the irresponsible assertions coming from Washington that nuclear bombs are allegedly no different from rifle cartridges and artillery shells and about the talk of the "possibility" of fighting and of "winning" a nuclear war.

Earlier, in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS R. McNamara in coauthorship with M. Bundy, former presidential national security adviser, G. Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, and G. Smith, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, called on the United States to abandon the concept of first use of nuclar weapons. The aritcle stresses that "limited" use of nuclear weapons will have terrible consequences and inevitably create a danger of unrestrained escalation of a conflict. Renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, it says, would help to improve U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, which has more than once proposed joining it in proclaiming such a policy.

"The time has come," the authors write, "to recognize that nobody has even been able to produce any convincing evidence in favor of the idea that the use of nuclear weapons, even on a very minimal scale, will remain limited and that it is possible to base a firm hope on this. Any serious analysis and all military maneuvers over the last 25 years and more show that even the most limited use of such weapons on the battlefield will be tremendously injurious to the civilian population and to property." There can be no certainty that an exchange of nuclear strikes will not lead to general nuclear war, which will bring destruction to all and victory to none. Averting such a war "meets mankind's most sacred aspirations."

Commenting on these sentiments, the New York TIMES writes: "All this is evidence that the country is on the threshold of the first major debate on nuclear policy for more than 10 years."

The facts attest that the administration does not want to heed the voice of sensible Americans and is insisting on continuing its explosive course. Secretary of State Haig stated in a recent speech that "the policy of renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons would mean an end to the policy of flexibe response."

Following him, a State Department spokesman gave a supplementary "explanation" of Washington's nuclear policy. Our "concept" he said, "requires the use of conventional forces, NATO nuclear forces, and strategic nuclear forces."

PRAVDA ON U.S. ARMS POLICY, NEAR EAST, FALKLANDS

PM191013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 82 p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] The Leninist Peace Strategy

"Lenin is still more alive than the living. He is our knowledge, strength and weapon." This succinct poetic formula expressively conveys the continuing influence of Vladimir Ilich's ideas on our life and on the destiny of the human race. The builders of communism confidently follow Lenin's path. This emerged movingly yesterday, when tens of milions of Soviet people enthusiastically took part in the communist subbonik. The Marxist-Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism welds together the community of fraternal states and strengthens the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement.

The Leninist peace strategy is oriented toward excluding wars from the peoples' life. In our time Lenin's foregin policy principles are embodied in the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th and 26th party congresses. Its tenets are supplemented and enriched by new constructive Soviet initiatives aimed at averting thermonuclear carnage. International public attention is now focused on the important proposals on strengthening peace in Europe and Asia contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and the Tashkent celebrations.

Washington leaders and certain other NATO leaders have tried in vain to shrug off the major Soviet initiatives. Many prominent Western legislators, politicians, public figures and commentators are persistently demanding that their governments study the USSR's proposals in a businesslike way. The well-known Washington commentator J. Kraft sees them as a "golden opportunity" to reach agreement on arms limitation. The West must take appropriate steps toward the USSR, influential figures in the Social Democratic Party of Germany insist. Calls for a very serious study of the Soviet leader's proposals on establishing good-neighborly relations with Japan can be heard in the Tokyo parliament.

V.I. Lenin called the question of peace the burning question of today, a question of life or death for tens of millions of people. An understanding of this truth has now penetrated the consciousness of a vast and ever growing number of people in different countries on all continents. There is a powerful upsurge in the antiwar movement in West Europe, North America, Japan and Australia. Malevolent figures in the militarists' camp who were only recently asserting that this movement is inspired by the "Reds" are keeping their mouths shut. Now it is generally accepted that, alongside communists, representatives of the most diverse political parties and currents and various ideological and religious views are taking part in the struggle against the threat of war. They are united by their growing concern at the plans and actions of the aggressive circles of imperialism.

In the United States itself the Reagan administration is realizing, to its unconcealed chagrin, that it is not the mythical "hand of Moscow" but itself, with its bellicose statements and deeds, which has stimulated the unprecedented upsurge in mass antiwar demonstrations. According to the Washington POST the impetus for the protests was supplied by the administration's sharp increase in the U.S. military budget and its "tough rhetoric" over nuclear weapons and the possibility of "limited" nuclear war. Senator A. Cranston asserts: "Ronald Reagan frightens people."

A year ago figures in the extreme right wing of the Republican Party, having come to power, were bragging that they had received the "people's mandate" for a "militant" policy. Where is that mandate? There is a mass movement by the U.S. population against the arms race, the Boston GLOBE newspaper notes.

The peace movement has become an influential political force which even bourgeois governments must heed.

A Negative Approach

Sober voices demanding a curb on the arms race are clearly audible in Washington's corridors of power. Senator M. Baucus, who recently visited his voters in Montana, observes: "I was amazed. Every fifth or sixth person who came up to me wanted to talk about nuclear war and arms control." Because of pressure from below, debates about war and peace have begun under the dome of the Capitol for the first time in more than 10 years. Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield submitted for examination by Congress a draft resolution calling on the administration to seek a "freeze" on nuclear arms. Already 175 legislators from both chambers have come out in favor of adopting the resolution. As a counterweight, the hawkish Senators H. Jackson and J. Warner have proposed a resolution which also talks about a freeze, but only after... unilateral reductions in the USSR strategic arms. Heated battles lie ahead, but it is already obvious that the unconditional support for the militarist course which existed on Capitol Hill until recently has been shaken.

To the very great irritation of the Reagan administration, a split has become apparent within America's ruling class. The latest issue of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- a substantial publication "only for the initiated" -- in in great demand across the ocean at present. The issue includes an article entitled "Nuclear Arms and the Atlantic Alliance," containing a call for restraint in the strategic arms sphere and the runumciation of the Pentagon doctrine of "limited" nuclear war and the first-strike concept. The article refutes, in a well-argued way, the false story about Soviet military "superiority" and demonstrates the illusory nature of militarist dreams of victory in the arms race and in a nuclear conflict. The American reader was struck not so much by the ideas, which are "seditious" for official Washington, as by the signatures beneath the article. The authors include such illustrious past architects of U.S. foreign policy and military strategy as former Defense Secretary R. McNamara and former Assistant to the President for National Security M. Bundy. Nobody could describe them as doves. So their accusation that leading Washington circles are "indifferent to the nuclear danger" is all the more weighty.

The emergence of such influential opposition to the present U.S. administration's militarist course in the highest spheres of the ruling class has seriously worried the White House. In this tricky situation even the bellicose Senator H. Jackson has advised the President to "launch a dramatic American peace offensive."

Secretary of State A. Haig was instructed to justify and defend the U.S. administration's approach to the problems of the arms race and disarmament. His speech at Georgetown University was advertised by the President himself as a policy document on these questions. As a blind, the speaker asserted that the administration "is reacting sensitively to the alarm and concern" of the American public at the intensified danger of nuclear war. But the speech's entire content can only add to that concern. The secretary of state oriented the whole thrust of his speech toward the defense of feverish U.S. and NATO militarist preparations. The justifications are the same old sickening references to the "Soviet military threat," which allegedly dictates the American "strategy of deterring nuclear war."

On closer examination it becomes clear that this peculiar "deterrence" includes frankly aggressive and adventurist elements, above all NATO's readiness to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons. Renunciation of the first nuclear strike doctrine, Haig asserts, "would condemn Europe to aggression using conventional arms and armed forces." This is a case of disinformation on many levels. First, the purely defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine is ignored. Second, the obvious fact of the existence of approximate equilibrium of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe -- acknowledged, in particular, by the authoritative London International Institute of Strategic Studies -- is ignored. Third, the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union as long ago as March 1979 on reaching agreement to renounce the first use of nuclear or conventional arms is "forgotten."

There is no shortage of such falsifications in Haig's speech. And they are all aimed at justifying further U.S. military preparations.

So just where does arms control fit in here? Haig categorically said "no" to proposals on restraining the arms race, but put forward no new initiatives on his side. This is a purely negative approach by official Washington to an extremely dangerous problem of our time.

A Seat of Danger

In 1957 I went to eastern Sinai and the Gaza Strip as a PRAVDA correspondent soon after the evacuation of the Israeli occupiers. The jubilant faces of the local inhabitants and the joyous shouts of the Arabs who had achieved their long-awaited liberation are engraved on my memory. It was a genuine people's festival.

Some 10 years later the occupiers returned. And after another 15 years the Israeli forces must again quit the Sinai Peninsula -- in accordance with the Camp David separate agreements. But there is no joyful expectation among the Arabs today. On the contrary, the atmosphere in the Near East is somber, tense and anxious. And there are very good reasons for this.

On the eve of the projected evacuation the Begin government is threatening to halt the withdrawal from Sinai, citing Egyptian "violations" of the agreement. The threats have been taken seriously by the U.S. patron. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Stoessel has been dispatched posthaste to the Near East to persuade the obstinate Israelis not to disconcert Washington and to go home.

But even if Israel does fulfill the accord, full Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai will not be restored. One set of occupiers will be replaced by another. A "multinational armed force," headed by a NATO general from Norway, is already digging in on Egypt's eastern border. Although Western propaganda is plugging the "multiracial" composition of the force (there are even soldiers from Fiji!), its backbone is American. It is worth noting that subunits of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division, which has a reputation as a gendarme strike force, were among the first to arrive. In fact, a strike contingent of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, ready to carry out raids against the Arab liberation movement, will be taking up indefinite residence right in the middle of the Near East under the multinational banner. So yet another seat of heightened war danger may emerge in Sinai.

The authors of the Camp David separate deal solemnly promised the Near East peoples a lasting peace. But there is no trace of peace. The danger of a military conflict has never been greater. Following the annexation of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, Tel Aviv unleashed an undeclared war against the Palestinian population of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

An emergency situation has arisen on Lebanon's southern border. According to numerous reports, Israeli forces are about to mount an armed invasion of Lebanon in order to "eradicate" detachments of Palestinian liberation fighters. Even the pro-Israeli New York TIMES can only describe Begin's behavior as "brinkmanship."

Washington's supporters on London's weekly THE ECONOMIST are highlighting the "peacemaking" role of the United States which, they say, "is holding Begin by his shirttail" in an attempt to persuade the prime minister not to attack Lebanon and not to annex the West Bank of the Jordan. However, no one is going to relieve Washington of the responsibility for its client's unruly behavior.

Neocolonialists' Compact

After innumerable declarations of its total renunciation of colonialism the West is demonstrating striking unanimity in its attempts to prevent the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), taken by force by Britain in 1833, from reverting to Argentina. NATO has thrown its weight behind the British ally which is seeking to retrieve the territory by military force.

The leaders of the EEC, who love to trifle [zaigryvat] with the developing states, immediately decided to ban all imports from Argentina. "Flagrant economic aggression" was the Buenos Aires government's assessment of the act.

Financial capital is planning to use Argentina's big debt to foreign banks against it -- $32 billion. The New York TIMES is rubbing its hands. "The right of the banks can be an important weapon against Argentina."

Washington has publicly declared its neutrality in the conflict between "friends" of the United States. However, its duplicity is becoming more evident every day. In the first place Reagan tried to persuade Argentine President L. Galtieri not to restore the republic's sovereignty over the aforementioned islands. When the British armada set sail for the South Atlantic, Pentagon intelligence and other services immediately began to render comprehensive assistance, supplying all manner of data -- from weather forecasts to secret information on the deployment of Argentine Armed Forces. The U.S. base on Ascension Island was placed at the service of the British Air Force and Navy.

If hostilities break out between Britain and Argentina, well-informed Washington commentator J. Reston reports, Reagan will undoubtedly support Britain, although London has publicly announced its agressive designs. "We will shot first," Defense Secretary J. Nott said.

The true nature of the "mediation mission" undertaken by A. Haig, who is traveling the Washington-London-Buenos Aires route, has also been revealed. The Argentine capital was shocked by the news that the United States proposed the establishment of a "tripartite administration" on the Falklands with the participation of the United States. In order to conceal its neocolonialist plans, Washington, according to the British paper THE GUARDIAN, is viewing the possibility of setting up a "multinational force" in the southern Atlantic. In short, as in the Near East, it is trying to establish a U.S. military presence beneath a "multinational" umbrella.

Clearly, Washington is demonstrating its imperial ambitions all over the world and is trying to take on the role of "world policeman." This gendarme impulse is encountering growing resistance from the peoples and from all fighters for freedom, progress and peace.

CONFERENCE ON PATENTS, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER MEETS

LD191510 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr, TASS -- A meeting of the executive committee of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP) opened in Moscow today. The association is one of the oldest international non-governmental organisations engaged in the protection of inventions, industrial models and trade marks, as well as in the transfer of technology and license trade. The IAPIP includes specialists from 88 countries.

Addressing the participants in the meeting, Academician Yuriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, said that the Soviet Union invariably came out in favour of the development of international scientific-technical cooperation.

SOLTAN COMMENTARY ON LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

LD191906 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary on UN Law of the Sea Conference]

[Text] The purpose of the conference is to complete this year the drafting of an international convention in utilization of the resources of the world oceans.

The draft is practically ready. Once the convention comes into force it will prevent over-exploitation of the riches of the oceans and guarantee every nation, without exception access to them.

The Soviet Union, as a nation washed by three oceans, has contributed much to the draft. Its attitude has been that all matters relating to utilization of the mineral resources of the seabed should be adjusted comprehensively on a fair and equal basis with regard for the legitimate interests of all countries. This position has met with the support of most of the other participants in the conference and is central to the draft already prepared.

The previous United States administration finally accepted it too, but now the Reagan administration has withdrawn support. It seems to have made it a practice to violate international treaties and agreements without a second thought. The United States delegation demands a whole series of revisions that would amount to rewriting the draft already agreed. According to the New York TIMES, the United States is doing this to benefit its mining companies. The American Congress has already issued licenses to several corporations to engage in prospecting and mining in deep seawaters beyond the Continental Shelf.

The only countries that have supported the United States at the conference are Britain, Federal Germany, France and Japan. They appear to be attracted by the American idea of ensuring a small group of imperialist states a dominant position in the new economic area of deep sea mining. The large group of developing nations and the socialist nations object to the efforts of the United States and some of its allies to guarantee their corporations practically unlimited rights to mine the seabed. But these efforts have threatened the conference with a breakdown.

The Soviet Union will continue to insist on a fair law governing deep sea mining in the form of an international convention, but in the circumstances it must protect its interests. The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, or the national parliament, has therefore decreed that the government can issue licenses to Soviet enterprises for prospecting and mining mineral resources on the seabed. These permits will not constitute a claim to sovereignty or exclusive rights over any areas of the seabed or their resources. At the same time, the Soviet Union does not recognize claims of this kind by any other nation. The decree also says the measures it stipulates are temporary and will be cancelled when an international convention on the law of the sea comes into force, with the Soviet Union as a signatory.

BRITAIN REPORTED INTENSIFYING PREPARATIONS

LD161610 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] London, 16 Apr, TASS -- The British Conservative Government is intensifying preparations for military actions in the South Atlantic. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and a number of Cabinet ministers had a meeting with representatives of the military command to discuss plans of combat operations against Argentina.

The debates on the British-Argentine conflict, which were held at the House of Commons, showed that the bellicose tone, which was set by the Prime Minister Thatcher in the debate, prevailed over the pronouncements, calling for a peace settlement of the conflict. The Prime Minister declared the determination of the government to press for withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and announced a rise in troop landing craft within the squadron which is on its way to the South Atlantic, and the doubling of the combat might of aviation attached to it.

The press reports the intention of the government to double the number of Harrier jump jets on the ships of the naval armada which is now on its way to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In Portsmouth preparations are under way round the clock for the voyage of the amphibious helicopter carrier Intrepid with 700 marines, artillery, missiles and helicopters on board.

Exercises of aircraft and helicopter pilots, marines are regularly held on the ships of the British squadron.

As is noted by observers, the Thatcher government managed on the whole to preserve the sentiments of chauvinism in the ruling Conservative and oppositional political parties. Some representatives of the oppositional parties actually associated themselves with the chauvinistic line of the Tory Cabinet in the British-Argentine crisis. Labourite leader Michael Foot and his deputy Denis Healey declared support for the government, justifying it by the need of strengthening Britain's positions in the conflict with Argentina.

The voices, above all of left Labourites, who demand that a military conflict be prevented, are meanwhile growing stronger.

The British press stresses that the government's bellicosity is linked not so much with the upholding of national interests as with the political prestige of the prime minister and her entourage in the government. Such a stand is the cause of concern amid the population over possible dangerous development of events and inevitable casualties in cases of a military conflict.

Many political figures and progressive organizations of Britain are declaring against the build up of military preparations and plans to use military force in the conflict with Argentina. In a statement of the political committee of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Britain, which has been distributed here, it is stressed that it is necessary to prevent a war which would lead to a still greater complication of the international situation, and possibly also to a nuclear conflict. It is exactly Britain's stand at the negotiations on the future of the Falkland Islands which were held during 15 years that led to the obtaining situation, the document stresses. The only sensible way out of the crisis is to hold really constructive negotiations, but not to rattle the sabre. Britain should lift the military blockade of the archipelago and sit down at a table of negotiations, the statement stresses.

Aircraft Carrier Production

LD200830 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0434 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] London, 20 Apr (TASS) -- On a wave of chauvinist fervency and militaristic psychosis, which is being fanned by the ruling circles of Britain around the Anglo-Argentinain conflict over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, the Conservative government is stepping up its modernization of the country's naval forces.

The British Defense Ministry has asked the shipbuilding industry to "speed up construction of the aircraft carrier Illustrious." As AP notes in this connection, the war department hopes that the Illustrious will enter service at the end of this year. At the same time the construction of another aircraft carrier, Ark Royal, is in progress and it will be launched in 1984.

BRITAIN TO USE 'EXTREME MEASURES' IN DISPUTE

LD192226 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] London, 19 Apr, TASS -- Britain's Conservative Government intends to press for the "solution" of the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by military, economic and political pressure on Argentina, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym confirmed in his speech in the House of Commons today. He told the parliamentarians about the Cabinet's view of the development. He said Britain was building its military, economic and diplomatic pressure on Argentina, and added that the Argentine Government should have no doubts that Britain would resort to extreme measures to regain the Falkland Islands.

PRAVDA SATIRIZES ENVOY'S VIEW ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PM191425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Listov "Satirical Sketch": "The Lion Hyperbolizes"]

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr -- What do you need to write a satirical sketch? You find a suitable fact or statement. You use it as a starting point and set off, so to speak, in hyperbole. But it can happen that the remarks you refer to are themselves exaggerated to the point of absurdity. And you do not have to invent anything.

The other day I watched a television interview with Charles Wallace, British ambassador to Peru. He asserted quite seriously that Britain has sent a powerful naval squadron to the South Atlantic not to restore its "wounded" prestige. Not to demonstrate the might of British weapons and hold onto the last remnants of the former colonial empire. And, of course, not to reaffirm its "presence" in a region where today there is a real smell not only of death, but also, it is reported, of oil. No, it turns out that London undertook this unprecedented peacetime "show of strength" with just one goal: that of defending the right of the inhabitants of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands to...self-determination and perhaps even -- anything is possible with the British lion -- independence.

Enough, you say, don't make people laugh. London as a champion of the peoples' right to self-determination? But the British diplomat tried stubbornly to convince the Latin American journalist that this is precisely the case. The conversation between them went along the following lines:

"For us British the main thing is not geography, but principle. For us the essence of the problem is the right of the islands' inhabitants to self-determination. It is not important that those inhabitants are very few -- only 1,800 people. The main thing is the principle."

"But until the other day, it was a British colony?"

"Yes, a colony. Well?"

"Well, back in the 1960's the United Nations proposed that Britain rapidly take steps to implement the right of that colony's population to self-determination. Why did you not do so them?"

"Why should we? None of the participants in the present conflict -- the islands' population included -- has taken that possibility seriously before now."

The journalist could not contain himself, and took another tack:

"You admit that you occupied the islands by force in 1833?"

"Yes, that was the case."

"And that at that time the islands were administered by an Argentine governor?"

"Yes, they were. But Britain was a colonial power at that time. However, all that is past history. There is no sense in recalling it."

"Why not? After all, history asserts that Argentina has never recognized Britain's sovereignty over the islands. Is that not true?"

"That is true, but...."

"Why was London unwilling, until the very last moment, to resolve the age-old dispute by means of talks?"

"London never refused talks. London is for decolonization in principle; even for complete, final decolonization, if you like; even if this is contrary to Britain's interests. But in this specific case London is in favor of the question of decolonization being resolved by the inhabitants of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands themselves."

The journalist persisted:

"All the same, how do you explain the fact that in 149 years London has not found an opportunity to resolve the matter peacefully?"

No answer.

"So London simply did not want to resolve this problem?"

"No," the diplomat said, forcing his lips into a smile. "London has always been in favor of resolving it. But the inhabitants of the islands themselves did not want that. Today we can only regret that...."

(Ukulmana), member of Peru's Chamber of Deputies, commented thus on London's stance as set out by Ambassador Wallace:

"The peoples' right to self-determination and decolonization, as London understands them, can only be implemented when it suits Britain. You need not look far for examples -- Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, other former British colonies in the Caribbean. The British ambassador speaks good Spanish, but his language is the language of British colonialism."

But wait. Is it really London engaging in "brinkmanship"? Is it really British aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines that are preparing to blow up the peace in the South Atlantic? If you are going to look then look hard, as they say. That is what Agustin Figueroa (Bentsa), director of the Lima newspaper OJO, did. Without the least hesitation he stated that the exacerbation of the situation in this part of the world is in the interest of...the Soviet Union. Seeking to extend its influence in Latin America, he said, it has sent its own submarines to Argentina's shores....

The idea emerging from the depths of Mr (Bentsa's) gray matter on the "presence" of Soviet submarines near the shores of Argentina as a "destabilizing factor" in the South Atlantic situation is perhaps even neater than Ambassador Wallace's statements....

MOSCOW VIEWS HAIG SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY MISSION

Agayants Commentary

LD192034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] Reports reaching our editorial office from London and Buenos Aires to date suggest that the mediation mission by the head of the U.S. foreign policy department, Alexander Haig, has ended in failure. To all appearances he did not succeed in persuading the Argentine Government to accept the plan worked out in Washington to establish a multilateral, transitional administrative authority on the Falkland/Malvinas -- Islands. We want peace and are ready for talks, but not at the price of national humiliation, stated the president of Argentina, Leopoldo Galtieri, an AFP correspondent's dispatch noted.

At the same time the British Navy strike force formed by London is continuing toward the conflict zone after receiving reinforcements of auxiliary ships, Harrier fighters and marines.

The progressive opinion in Britain notes with anxiety that the government of Margaret Thatcher is relying on military force, as before. The reactionary press is assiduously whipping up a chauvinistic mood in the country and acting out different battle scenarios with the Argentines in the air and on the ground. In the opinion of specialists, the conflict could last for many months. But this does not worry the iron lady at all, and she is stubbornly moving toward a confrontation over the Falklands/Malvinas Islands, supposing that only in this way can the shaky prestige of the Conservatives be restored.

In the overheated situation the position of official Washington is becoming even more delicate. Also, although the United States is clearly inclined to support its NATO partner and is helping Britain, supplying it with intelligence information on the movements of the Argentine Navy and Air Force, it fears an outburst of anger in Latin America and it is not risking an open show of support for the imperial ambitions of the iron lady.

The American press critically assesses the clumsy maneuvres of the administration as an intermediary between Argentina and Great Britain and Haig's shuttle diplomacy. Concerning the second week of unsuccessful shuttling between London and Buenos Aires by the State Department chief, the New York TIMES writes, and I quote, "it is considerably more important now for all Americans to hear Alexander Haig's thoughts on our approach to problems of control of nuclear weapons. His weight and influence," the New York TIMES remarks sarcastically, "truly deserve a better application on more serious problems than the British-Argentine conflict for the Falklands/Malvinas Islands -- for example on the issues of the Middle East, of ways of reaching agreement with Nicaragua. Such an experienced diplomat should now be at home, when the leaders of Congress are attempting to curtail the military budget," the paper concludes, stressing that the Secretary of State's peace mission has not yielded any benefit.

Talks Reach Deadlock

LD191606 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The mission of the U.S. Secretary of State Haig to settle the Anglo-Argentinan conflict over the Falkland Islands has reached a deadlock. A secretary of the presidential office, Mr Rodolfo Baltierrez, has announced that the last round of talks with Haig has not produced anything new. Observers in Buenos Aires note that the state secretary is trying to impose the British plan of a settlement rejected by Argentina which seeks to retain sovereignty over the islands. Argentinian generals believe military confrontation with Britain is inevitable. Steps are being taken to strengthen the Argentinian Armed Forces on the archipelago. The British fleet now on its way to the area of the conflict is expected there at the weekend.

Advocating British Position

LD191114 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Summary] According to news agencies' reports, Haig's mediatory mission to resolve Britain's conflict with Argentina over the Falklands has been fruitless. "Observers believe that Haig, who is now in Buenos Aires, is trying to impose the British version of a settlement. As the British ambassador in Washington said in an interview with American television, the United States advocates the continuation of Britain's presence on the Falkland Islands. Following the meeting with Haig, President Galtieri of Argentina confirmed that, although his government came out for a peaceful settlement, it would not give up the sovereignty over the islands."

U.S. SUBMARINES REPORTEDLY HEADING FOR FALKLANDS

LD192036 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] According to reports from London the Thatcher government has said it will make no concessions to Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The British Defense Ministry has announced the sending of another group of vessels with marines on board to the archipelago. In addition to the naval blockade of the islands, Britain intends in a few days time to impose an air blockade.

Some reports from Washington say American submarines are heading for the archipelago.

TRADE TREATIES SOLE SOVIET LINK TO ARGENTINA

PM191519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch under general heading: "On the Anglo-Argentine Conflict"]

[Text] Washington -- The "shuttle diplomacy" of U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who has been making alternate visits to London and Buenos Aires in the past few days, has ousted all other subjects from the press here.

Meanwhile this din has served only as cover for Washington's virtual connivance at the "gunboat diplomacy" which London has resurrected. This was described by ABC television employee Carl Bernstein.

The United States, Bernstein said, is supplying London with information about all Buenos Aires' preparations to repel the attack by the British armada advancing from the north.

Bernstein's report has caused a commotion in Washington. The first reaction from U.S. official circles was to deny the facts set forth by the journalist. A few hours later, however, the position of the administration's spokesmen had changed: They now simply expressed their reluctance to comment on the news.

At the same time a hackneyed method was put into play: Allegations came thick and fast that the...Soviet Union was involved in the events surrounding the Falkland Islands. It is notable that the first to come out with this "discovery" was none other than former CIA director Helms, who has frequently been caught in unseemly business. The authors of the latest anti-Soviet falsification found no "proof" other than...the existence of trade treaties linking the USSR, and dozens of other states, with Argentina.

ARGENTINA CALLS FOR OAS COUNCIL MEETING

LD200840 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr, TASS -- Argentina has requested an urgent convocation of the session of the Permanent Council of the Organisation of American States to discuss the question of invoking the Inter-American Mutual Aid Treaty.

This has been announced here by Argentine Foreign Affairs Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez. The treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 provides for aid by all the states in the Western Hemisphere to a country in the region threatened by outside aggression.

The minister said that Argentina's decision to address the Organisation of American States was prompted by the continuing advancement of the British armada to the region of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, which jeopardises the peace and security of the continent. He stressed at the same time Argentina's striving for a search for a peaceful way of settling the conflict with Britain.

U.S. USING TIAR AGAINST LATIN AMERICAN INTERESTS

PY191529 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The OAS is not honoring the Buenos Aires request for support to defend the country from a possible British aggression. Thus, the Anglo-Argentine conflict has revealed the real value and meaning of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR]. This document, which was imposed by Washington in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, has proven to be nothing but a piece of paper in the present situation which jeopardizes the fate of Latin America. The Monroe Doctrine and others of a similar nature -- and the dishonest way in which they have been used and to which Washington so often resorts when it needs to destabilize an inconvenient government on the continent and to stage an intervention against it -- have fallen into oblivion.

By the way, lately Haig himself has been referring almost daily to the Soviet-Cuban, Central American and Caribbean myths, and has been making calls for the implementation of the corresponding articles of the TIAR. Now that the border of the Western Hemisphere has been crossed by the British fleet with aggressive purposes, the Rio de Janeiro Treaty is not even mentioned.

Washington does not see this either as a threat to the continent's security or as a reason to halt it. On the contrary, here it has adopted a de facto position in favor of the English military, which decided to restore the Malvinas to British colonialist rule.

As the U.S. newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has noted, the White House is not willing to adopt any measures that may affect Britain, which is one of its major NATO allies. Moreover, the Pentagon has spied on the movements of the Argentine ships and troops from the air since the beginning of the conflict at the request of Mrs Thatcher's government. The British Navy and combat planes are refuelling at the U.S. base on Ascension Island. Britain would not be able to blockade the Malvinas without this service.

Thus, the Reagan administration [words indistinct] London in its neocolonialist adventure in the South Atlantic. This is the reality of the inter-American solidarity which Washington likes to prattle about so much when it wants to avail itself of the Latin Americans for its selfish purposes.

The events that have occurred in the last few days have set off, with a renewed force, the viciousness and anachronism of the whole inter-American system, which is adequate only for the protection of U.S. imperialist interests in the Western world.

One cannot but agree with those persons in Brazil, Argentina and in other Latin American countries who advocate a radical review of the structure of continental defense. Moreover, in the present situation against Argentina, and which consequently affects all of Latin America, many of the NATO countries have adopted an aggressive position, led by their secretary Joseph Luns.

In view of the above, the time has come for the Latin Americans to consider a more efficient way to defend themselves from the United States and its NATO allies. It is also worthwhile wondering if the Latin Americans need the Rio de Janeiro Treaty, which is being directed against their own security.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES U.S. POLICY IN 'SOUTHWEST ASIA'

PM191315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[M. Rostarchuk International Review: "United States-Southwest Asia: The Peoples Reject Washington's Militarist Policy?]

[Text] As is known, the aggressive CENTO military bloc, set up under Washington's auspices during the frosty cold war years, has long been lying on the garbage dump of history. However, the present American administration, which has declared a new crusade against the national liberation movements and against developing states which refuse to follow in the wake of Washington's policy, has decided to return to the bankrupt practice of creating regional military blocs of an overtly expansionist, imperialist and anti-Soviet nature.

And so Washington once again has its sights on Southwest Asia, which, along with the Near East and the regions adjacent to the Persian Gulf, has been proclaimed a sphere of U.S. "special vital interests." Being the third central strategic zone," to use Washington's terminology, Southwest Asia together with West Europe and the Far East is subject to the Pentagon's close scrutiny. The American administration is trying to play a game of solitaire in that region with a view to ensuring a bridgehead for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

Pentagon strategists have undertaken to knock together a large-scale strategic structure, with whose help the United States is planning to extend its influence throughout the region adjacent to the Persian Gulf. According to the U.S. designs, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are to serve as its mainstay in the southwest, Turkey on the northern flank and Israel and Egypt in the west. The plan of this military structure, which is virtually evolving into a modern version of CENTO, presupposes the use of Sudan, Somalia and Oman as "additional props."

A special role is assigned to Pakistan in this aggressive Reagan administration strategic concept, which is essentially a development of the "Carter doctrine" in the sphere of the new commitments assumed by Washington to defend pro-Western regimes in the region against "internal threat." Pakistan, according to U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley, has become for the White House "the most important strong point in the entire Southwest Asia region." A real threat hangs over Southwest and South Asis as a result of the American-Pakistani compact, which is daily assuming an increasingly sinister nature as a consequence of the massive deliveries of sophisticated American military hardware (being paid for to a considerable extent, incidentally, out of Saudi Arabia's treasurey).

Indeed, the ink had not yet dried on the secret agreement under which the United States pledged to grant Pakistan vast military and economic aid to the tune of $3.2 billion, before Washington began generously giving its promises concrete substance. The Reagan administration agreed to hand over to the Pakistani military 40 of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers worth $1.1 billion. The Pentagon informed the U.S. Congress that it intends to supply Pakistan with tanks, combat helicopters, self-propelled guns, missiles and other weapons worth a further $450 million. And, as President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan boasted, Washington assured him that it is prepared to supply Islamabad with any military hardware that it desires.

The American administration's military munificence will enable Islamabad, according to Indian observers' estimates, to form 6 new infantry divisions, 17 armored units, 10 motorized infantry battalions, 34 artillery regiments and many other smaller subunits. In the opinion of Western commentators, the total volume of American military aid to Islamabad may, in the final analysis, exceed that which Pakistan received while a member of the SEATO and CENTO military blocs. Here the present agreements, which have already come into effect, are regarded merely as the first stage in a wider program aimed at turning the entire Southwest Asia and Persian Gulf region into a U.S. military-political domain.

The Pentagon's immediate aims associated with Pakistan are as follows: To pose, with the help of a modernized Pakistani Army, a direct threat to India, Afghanistan, Iran and other countries of the region. Washington, as well as Beijing, incidentally, which is also participating in the rearming of Pakistan, is seeking to turn Islamabad into the chief destabilizing factor, into a regional policeman, into a kind of "Asian Israel" in Southwest and South Asia, into an active means of putting pressure on India and other independent countries of the region.

Washington and Beijing would also like to have Pakistan at their disposal as a force capable of carrying out combat operations in the Persian Gulf region on the Pentagon's orders and serving as a provider of cannon fodder and skilled military specialists. With the help of the Pakistani authorities the United States is supplying the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble with weapons. The ground is also being prepared for deploying several Pakistani divisions on Saudi territory. Groups of terrorists and saboteurs are regularly infiltrated into India from Pakistani territory to carry out subversive activities, while military bases and fortified areas are being constructed along the Pakistani-Indian border for guiding separatist movements in India, and arms stockpiles are being created.

In addition, the Pentagon intends to turn Pakistan into one of the chief sites for stockpiling the military hardware meant for the American Rapid Deployment Force and, ultimately, to use that country as a bridgehead for the Rapid Deployment Force, from which at "X hour" it will be able to launch aggression against states which are not to the U.S. liking. The Pentagon generals have already found "cosy spots" on Pakistani territory and, according to certain data, obtained Ziaul Haq's agreement in principle to the U.S. Navy's using the Pakistani ports of Gwadar and Karachi and to the deployment of spy planes at (Bada-Ber) base in Peshawar. Pakistan has also agreed to restore and construct electronic surveillance centers for use against the USSR which, along with similar centers in Turkey, are to constitute a single chain like that broken previously by the revolution in Iran.

As propaganda cover for its alliance with the United States and to justify its excessively inflated military spending (60 percent of the budget) Islamabad resorts to the false thesis of the need for protection against the "threat" from the Soviet Union and India. A farfetched and completely false thesis! Who does not know that it is precisely the Soviet Union and India and their mutual cooperation that create, as L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Tashkent, "a great zone of peace and stability on the Asian continent."

It is common knowledge that Pakistan has become the chief bridgehead from which the "undeclared war" is being waged against the Afghan people. By giving aid to the Afghan counterrevolution Ziaul Haq's military regime is seeking to earn political capital in the eyes of the White House and conservative Arab regimes.

It is noteworthy that in recent weeks Pakistan has also become a "test bed of slander," from which Washington launches routine anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda canards. However, it is quite obvious that the so-called "Afghan question" interests the White House only from the viewpoint of using it as a destabilizing factor in Southwest Asia.

This is precisely why the Pakistani regime refuses so stubbornly, on all kinds of farfetched pretexts, to sit at the negotiating table with Kabul, although even Ziaul Haq himself was forced to admit the flexible and realistic nature of the proposals advanced by the DRA Government in August 1981 for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan.

The armed interference in the Afghan people's internal affairs, which is being carried out from Pakistani territory, is substantially increasing tension and posing a real threat to peace in the region.

In addition to the American administration, the Pakistani military regime also undoubtedly bears full responsibility for this.

At the same time the DRA Government constantly advocates dialogue between the interested sides. A letter from the DRA's permanent representative at the United Nations, which was disseminated at the UN headquarters as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council, emphasizes that the Afghan side considers useful the indirect contacts which took place between representatives of the DRA and Pakistan in New York at the end of last year with the participation and the good services of the UN secretary general. The DRA's permanent representative declared the Afghan side's readiness to continue such contacts at any place and in the very near future without prior conditions.

The DRA Government is ready to begin negotiations either on a bilateral basis, which is preferable, or to hold tripartite talks if the Iranian Government is prepared to join them.

It is appropriate to recall that the DRA government has repeatedly suggested to the Iranian side that they begin talks with a view to concluding an agreement on the establishment of good neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation in the spheres of trade, the economy, transit and culture. These proposals remain in force. Shoulder to shoulder with the people of Iran, as a DRA Foreign Ministry statement reads, the Afghan people are prepared to struggle against imperialism's intrigues and to create conditions in Southwest Asia for lasting peace and for the free development of its peoples.

Meanwhile, the forces of reaction advocating the restoration of the monarchy in Iran, which are closely linked with American imperialism, are not only themselves carrying out subversive work against the present Iranian regime but involving in this bandit groups of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have found refuge in that country. It is known that branches of all the Afghan rebels' main organizations, whose headquarters are in Pakistan, have built nests on Iranian territory.

Afghan reactionaries have participated in provocative acts against the Soviet and Afghan embassies in Tehran, and they cooperate actively with forces which seek to create political chaos in Iran, to restore the monarchy and to place a pro-American government at the helm of power. As a number of Afghan rebels detained on DRA territory have admitted, their leaders operating in Iran receive money and instructions from Western, above all American, special services. Incidentially, the CIA is making increasingly extensive use of the Afghan counter-revolution in its operations not only against the DRA but also against other countries neighboring it -- an additional aspect of the question of why Washington is fanning events over Afghanistan.

The United States is using the whole range of subversive means at the disposal of the American special services and other official departments against Iran. It uses direct military provocations, overt economic pressure, tough sanctions, political pressure and attempts to unleash civil war with a view to restoring a regime to the liking of the White House, which would also restore the "Iranian link" in the Pentagon's strategic designs regarding Southwest Asia and the Near East. For this, the New York TIMES attests, the United States is financing Iranian emigre opponents of the regime, supplying money to members of the opposition inside that country itself and abroad, maintaining an emigre radio station and so forth.

The Iranian counterrevolution is also prepared to take advantage of the pernicious fruits of the Iranian-Iraq conflict, which benefits only American imperialism and Zionism since it accords with their aim of weakening the front of the Arab states and undermining the positions of the present Iranian leadership.

The Pentagon also associates many of its plans with Turkey, which, as well as Pakistan and Iran, was once a member of the aggressive Baghdad Pact, later renamed CENTO. Washington once again regards Turkey as one of the bridgeheads of the new military-political structure which the United States is creating in that region.

To sum up, it can be said that the American military preparations in Southwest Asia pose a clear threat to the sovereignty and security of the region's peoples and to world peace. No one can be misled by Washington's false slogan concerning the mythical Soviet threat which supposedly hangs over the Persian Gulf and which the American Rapid Deployment Force is designed to parry.

The peoples of the Arab countries and of Southwest Asia know well the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, which strictly adheres to the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, seeks unswervingly to develop good-neighborly relations with all its neighbors and has done a great deal to normalize the situation in Asia and to make its contribution to ensuring lasting and stable peace.

VLASOV VIEWS U.S. PACIFIC, FAR EAST POLICY

LD201028 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Soon after taking over the Reagan administration announced that Pacific problems would be among its priorities. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the United States would increase its military presence in the Pacific. More about this from Aleksandr Vlasov of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA:

Already towards the end of last century the United States was working on plans to turn the Pacific Ocean into a kind of American lake. It had seized the Philippines, Hawaii and Guam and using weapons and dollars, it was opening up the markets of China and other countries of the region to American investment.

Over the years times changed but the United States continued to dream of ruling the Pacific. Four years ago in 1978 a group of retired American military issued a collection of articles about U.S. strategy for the eighties in which they declared that the prosperity of the United States was connected with the Pacific nations. The United States economy, they pointed out, was the main consumer of the raw materials and manufactured goods of the Asian nations and it could rely on Asian markets for exports and investment. Last year the armed strength of the United States in the Far East increased by 11,000 men and topped 135,000. American bases have been enlarged and modernized in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and on the islands of Micronesia.

Washington's excuse for these military preparations is a fictitious Soviet and Vietnamese threat. The U.S. Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Lehman, has said the United States aims at indisputable superiority over the Soviet Navy. At the same time Washington demands that Australia and New Zealand, its allies in the Pacific alignment ANZUS, make a larger contribution and that Japan do the same. The United States would like to undertake to patrol the sea and air spaces in the western Pacific north of Guam and the Philippines. It's also trying to get Japan to give more aid to South Korea.

Another area of the Pacific threatened by Washington's militaristic plans is Southeast Asia. The Reagan administration makes no secret of its intention to turn the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, into a military-political alinement. The instability it's introducing into the region is distracting the developing nations from urgent social and economic problems. In 1980 alone, the ASEAN countries spent $5.5 thousand million for military purposes, and much of the money went to the United States to pay for weapons. Beijing too is helping to destabilize the region.

The ASEAN countries have shown that they are aware of this by their anxiety over the promise of the Reagan administration to supply China with American technology that could be used for military purposes. Along with Washington, Beijing is doing all it can to prevent a return to normal relations among the countries of Southeast Asia.

Destabilization appears to be a major vehicle of U.S. policy in the Pacific. Washington is little interested in how this may affect the countries in the region.

COMPARISON ON BREZHNEV SUPPORT FOR U.S. SUMMIT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 April carries on page 1 the interview between its correspondent and Leonid Brezhnev on the possibility of his meeting with President Reagan. Comparison of the PRAVDA text with the TASS Russian report on the interview published in the 19 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph four, line one reads in PRAVDA: "Regarding the essence of the matter, in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress...." (omitting "I delivered")

Paragraph five, line two reads in PRAVDA: "...high responsibility of our states for the state of affairs in the world and which would justify the hopes placed in it."

PRC REACTION TO U.S. POSITION ON TAIWAN NOTED

PM161245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Concerning Taiwan"]

[Text] Foreign agencies report that the Reagan administration will soon be submitting for consideration by Congress a request for the sale of weapons worth around $100 million to the Taipei regime. Moreover, the United States recently adopted separate immigration quotas for China and Taiwan which is effectively a continuation of Washington's "two Chinas" policy.

Beijing reacted sensitively to the U.S. administration's steps. The PRC Foreign Ministry sent an official protest note to Washington in connection with the immigration quotas. As for the decision on arms supplies to Taiwan, a Chinese Foreign Ministry Press Department spokesman made a "resolute protest."

Commenting on these reports, the foreign press notes that despite the talks which have been going on since the beginning of the year between officials from the two states, Beijing has not been able to soften the U.S. position on the Taiwan issue. The Reagan administration, like its predecessors, continues to give military, economic and political support to the Chiang Kai-shekist regime and is setting a course toward the effective consolidation of the "two Chinas" policy in international relations. This is the inevitable result of the attempts by the PRC leadership, at the expense of national interests, to strengthen the strategic military alliance with imperialism and knock together a so-called "broad front of struggle against hegemonism" in the international arena.

Washington pays no attention to the occasional protests from Beijing. And it is clear why: The propagandist pronouncements by the mass news media and officials in the PRC are intended not only for domestic consumption. They are supposed to neutralize criticism of the course of alignment, on an anti-Soviet basis, between Chinese hegemonism and U.S. imperialism and to insure an influx of military, economic and technical aid into the country from the developed capitalist countries.

Hence the note of conciliation which appears now and then in the Chinese press and the calls for "equal cooperation." "No way can the United States withstand the Soviet Union alone," wrote the paper GONGREN RIBAO, as if offering Beijing's services.

However, to all appearances, Beijing's show of anger and its petitions, the Western press notes, are unlikely to result in anything.

REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSAL ON SOVIET-PRC TIES

AU162037 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Apr 82 p 4

[APN commentator Vladimir Vasilyev article, especially dispatched for NARODNA ARMIYA through APN: "The Soviet Proposals to China and Washington's Fear"]

[Text] Washington reacted with concern and badly concealed irritation to the Soviet initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation between the USSR and PRC which L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently submitted during his speech in Tashkent. As a matter of fact, an improvement of Sino-Soviet relations would be likely to deprive the U.S. administration of its "Chinese card", on which Washington has greatly relied in its global policy for a long time.

Forced to admit that the new Soviet initiative is the most positive appeal addressed to China in recent years, Washington fully tried to underrate its importance. Thoughts about the "complicated character" of Soviet-American relations are expressed. It is insinuated that there is "nothing new" about the Soviet proposals and that the Soviet attempt to assist China in resolving the problems of its development is "unacceptable." Overt appeals to Beijing urging it "not to believe the Russians" are also propagated.

It is quite understandable that such considerations are to the advantage of Washington.

As for China, the Soviet proposals concern precisely those questions which are of crucial importance for Chinese development. In a conversation with Columbia University Professor (Li Zhendao) in March 1982, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee, declared that the guarantee of a stable atmosphere in the country and the implementation of the "four modernizations," as well as the final reunification of the country, are the basic trends in the work of the Chinese leadership. The Soviet proposals by no means contradict the solution of all these tasks.

Let us take the question of ensuring the stability of the situation in China. The total experience of development in the PRC shows that stability is directly dependent upon the successes of the Chinese people in socialist construction. Any failures or deviations in this respect have inevitably disrupted the stability of the state and society in China. Leonid Brezhnev stated in his speech that the Soviet Union, in overtly criticizing numerous aspects of the Chinese leadership's policy which are in contradiction to the socialist principles and norms, in particular with regard to foreign policy, has never tried to interfere in the domestic affairs of this country and has never denied the existence of a socialist social system in China. At the same time, however, it is precisely China's progress toward socialism, that is in contradiction to the U.S. interests, as the daily CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR remarked, adding that "this fact also determines the future, not quite unclouded relations between the two countries."

Experts also note that the Soviet Union and China have numerous mutual interests and great opportunities in the economic sector. The experience of fruitful cooperation during the first decade following the establishment of the PRC has confirmed this fact.

The "CCP Central Committee decision on certain questions of CCP history at the time of its creation" which was adopted at the Sixth Plenum of the CCP Central Committee in the summer of 1982 admits that thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, "China achieved great successes" in fulfilling its First 5-Year Plan of economic construction. As is known, the basic industrial branches were established in China during that period. Many enterprises, which were created in that era, still exist as the backbone of Chinese industry. At the same time, as Washington has admitted, the rapprochement between the PRC and the United States "has not produced a sensational explosion of modernization in China with the help of tremendous amounts of U.S. financial credits, technological means and resources," a fact which "has disappointed Beijing."

The American press admits that the stand of the USSR with regard to Taiwan basically differs from the stand of the Reagan administration. This Soviet stand was expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his Taskent speech. The Soviet Union never has, under any circumstances, supported the concept about the existence of "two Chinas," and has always acknowledged the full sovereignty of the PRC over Taiwan. The U.S. attempts to persist in their interference in domestic affairs by supplying Taiwan with weapons produced a situation which Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, described as "a rather delicate period in relations between China and the United States."

The U.S. reaction to the recent Soviet proposals also greatly concentrates on the inventions about the alleged "dangerous" consequences of a possible normalization in Sino-Soviet relations regarding the balance of forces in Asia and throughout the world. It is obvious that such inventions are dictated by evil intentions. It is known that not friendship with the USSR, but alliance between Beijing and the most aggressive circles of imperialism is accompanied by an intensification of expansionism in China. The recent armed aggression against Vietnam confirms this fact. The disastrous consequences of the Beijing leaders' policy in Kampuchea, where they supported by all means the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime, eloquently proves such facts. The persistent joint interference of Beijing and Washington in the domestic affairs of Kampuchea and Afghanistan serves as an example to confirm these facts as well.

It is by no means surprising if Washington is irritated by the Soviet proposals to China, and reacts negatively to them. These proposals imply that China and the Soviet Union, without any preliminary conditions, should agree upon measures acceptable to both countries and which are likely to improve Sino-Soviet relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests and without affecting any other country. These proposals exist and are realistic. They are truly in accordance with China's interests, with the interests of peace and security not only in the Far East, but throughout the world. It is now China's turn to answer and assess the real and genuine interests of the peoples' peace and security.

USSR WILL PRESS FOR BORDER TALKS WITH CHINA

OW170523 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, recently delivered an important speech in Tashkent, saying: We have not had and do not have any territorial claims on the PRC, and we are ready at any moment to continue talks on existing border questions for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable decisions. We are also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese frontier. In this regard, our station observer Mitin comments as follows:

The Soviet-Chinese border, which extends for some 7,500 kilometers, is a result of a long period of historical development. In the last century, China [words indistinct]. This formed the borderline between the two countries. It was affirmed by a bilateral treaty and [words indistinct]. Prior to the 1960's the Soviet Union and China had no such things as a border issue. For a decade or so after the founding of the PRC in 1949, the Soviet-Chinese border was one of friendship and neighborliness. In the 1950 Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the two countires, the 1954 joint statement made by the two governments, many other important documents on Soviet-Chinese relations, there was not even a hint of the existence of the so-called border issue that must be settled. The Chinese side did not take exception to the map showing the Soviet border which was forwarded to Beijing in 1952.

The so-called border issue was created deliberately by Mao Zedong in 1964 when he made an unreasonable claim on the Soviet Union for 1.5 million square kilmeters of territory. To convince people of the reasonableness of this claim, he resorted to demagogy, saying that all bilateral treaties confirming the Soviet-Chinese border were unequal treaties. In making this statement, however, he forgot the fact that in 1945 and 1949 he himself openly admitted that all unequal treaties between the two countries had [words indistinct]. The Mao Zedong clique raised the Sino-Soviet border question for the purpose of stirring up an anti-Soviet sentiment at home and defending the Beijing leadership's policy of going over to the imperialists. What the leaders in Beijing based themselves on was the narrow-minded plan of their clique, not the interests of the Chinese people. How can the Chinese people be hostile to the Soviet Union, especially in view of the fact that the latter has time and again shown by action that it is China's faithful friend?

Listners, [words indistinct] the unreasonable territorial claim on the Soviet Union is one of the territorial claims that China has made to its neighboring countries. It is known to everyone that Mao Zedong once said thathe must take over Southeast Asia. The Beijing adventurists try to realize some of their territorial claims by force. For example, they have occupied vast territory in India and the Xisha Islands in the South China Sea which belong to Vietnam, and they have made provocations along the Sino-Soviet border. In some people's opinion, after criticizing certain of Mao Zedong's mistakes, the present Beijing leadership will give up his adventurist foreign policy. However, the fact is that today the present Beijing leadership only expresses in words that it is not opposed to the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations. In reality it is making every effort to hinder such normalization of relations.

In 1979 the Chinese side suspended the bilateral border talks started in 1969. In 1980 on the excuse of the Afghan incident, it suspended the talks begun in 1979 on the question of relations between China and the Soviet Union. The Beijing leaders requested the recognition of [words indistinct] and took this as a preliminary condition for resuming bilateral talks.

Our country will do its best to push the Soviet-Chinese border talks. Needless to say, however, the talks require sincerity on both sides. Unilateral sincerity will not serve any purpose. As Comrade Brezhnev said, we are prepared to come to terms without any preliminary conditions on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interest, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit.

[Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 15 on 9 April publishes on pages 21-23 a 1,900-word V. Fetov article entitled "Once Again About Cartographic Aggression." The article describes various maps and charts recently published in the PRC which depict large areas of neighboring countries as historically Chinese territory, referring in particular to 1.5 million square kilometers of Soviet land which the Chinese claim was unlawfully wrested from China by czarist Russia in the 19th century or earlier. The article goes on to refute the Chinese claims, maintaining that the disputed territories have never been part of China and that the purpose of publishing these maps is to foster Great-Han chauvinism in the Chinese people and instill hatred of neighboring peoples.]

PRC REFUSAL TO RENEW TREATY WITH USSR EXAMINED

OW161321 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Musin commentary: "The Role of the 1950 Soviet-Chinese Treaty in Consolidating China's Internal Situation and Strengthening Its International Position" -- 13th in series entitled "fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] The 1950 Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was signed at a time when the young People's Republic of China was experiencing serious difficulties.

Fulfilling its obligations as an ally, the Soviet Union dispatched Soviet Air Force units to China at the Chinese Government's request to defend China's territorial air space from attack by the Kuomintang Air Force. During the tense period of the Korean War between 1950 and 1953, when China faced the direct threat of U.S. aggression, Soviet air wings dispatched to China reliably blocked U.S. aircraft. Firm Soviet support helped prevent imperialism's direct invasion of China during the so-called Taiwan crisis in 1958. In a letter to the U.S. President, the Soviet Government pointed out: China is not alone; it has faithful friends, and if China is faced with aggression, these friends are prepared to provide it assistance at all times.

At that time, China spoke highly of Soviet support and the Soviet Union's unwavering faithfulness to the principle of proletarian internationalism and in fulfilling its obligations as an ally. Owing to the effects of the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty and the agreements signed subsequently, the attempts of China's enemies to create serious difficulties and obstruct economic recovery and progress in China proved futile. The imperialist embargo against China went bankrupt because China obtained everything required for its national economy from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In the first 10 years after the founding of the People's Republic of China, in accordance with treaty and agreements, our country assisted China in building more than 250 large industrial projects and established many industrial departments never before existing in China. The treaty and agreements played an extremely important role in exploring and mining mineral resources, training national cadres and strengthening China's defense capabilities. It should be pointed out that the treaty also played an important role in providing the material assurance for China to fulfill its First 5-Year Plan from 1953 to 1957. The Chinese side expressed deep gratitude and spoke highly of all this.

In his report at the Eighth CCP National Congress in September 1956, Liu Shaoqi said: Facts in the past few years have proved that the great Sino-Soviet alliance is an important pillar of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world. The Soviet Union has given tremendous support in our socialist construction.

As everyone knows, in April 1979 China's leaders refused to extend the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, saying that the treaty was out of date and not in keeping with current realities. What was the reason for the Chinese leaders' change of attitude toward the treaty -- from approving and actively making use of it to abolishing it totally? It was closely related to the degeneration in political principles started by the Chinese leaders during the late 1950's and early 1960's. It was exactly during this period that the Chinese leaders shifted their foreign policy from striving for peace and security and opposing the threat of a new world war, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to opposing the socialist countries. Since that time, China has completely turned toward the West and toward establishing closer relations with the capitalist countries.

The Chinese leaders felt that the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty was an obstacle to their plan to form an alliance politically and even militarily with imperialism and reactionary forces. The Chinese leaders' decision not to extend the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty was a posture, a hint to the United States and other NATO countries that China had completely renounced its anti-imperialist stand, and that the NATO countries had a reliable ally in the Beijing leadership. This has been fully borne out by recent events. To ingratiate themselves with the U.S. imperialists, the present Chinese leaders support any acts of aggression committed by U.S. imperialists against the socialist countries. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are trying more and more actively to draw the Chinese leaders into their military adventures. It is very obvious that this is totally incompatible with the interests of the Chinese people.

JOURNAL VIEWS PRC'S 'ADMINISTRATIVE REVOLUTION'

PM191401 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 13, 26 Mar 82 pp 20-21

[V. Vasilyev article: "China -- Reorganization or Another Purge?"]

[Excerpts] A short while ago the Chinese leadership declared that it was finished with the mass political campaigns that constantly shook the country under Mao Zedong, but now reports are coming in from Beijing that a new campaign is being mounted there. This time the target is the world's largest bureaucratic apparatus.

The session of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress held in March adopted a resolution on the reform of state organs. This envisages "increasing the centralization, uniting the leadership and improving the efficiency" of the administrative apparatus. Consequently a number of ministries and departments are being abolished and numerous reshuffles are being carried out at various levels. Explaining the tasks of the new political campaign prior to the session, Deng Xiaoping declared that he regarded the reorganization of the administrative apparatus as a "revolution." "It is, of course, a revolution in the sphere of the administrative system," he said, "not a revolution against individuals."

In the opinion of political observers, Deng Xiaoping and his supporters have begun the new mass purge in the party-state apparatus to secure complete recognition of their course in domestic and foreign policy. The purge began in a very peculiar way. In mid-January Deng unexpectedly vanished from the capital for a whole month. It was announced in Beijing that he had chosen to move into the "second line" to make way for younger figures. This was also the explanation offered for his refusal to assume the post of Central Committee chairman at the CCP Central Committee's sixth plenum. The move into the "second line," according to the official explanations, was supposed to permit Deng to "devote more time to pondering strategic questions of China's development."

But all indications are that there are other considerations besides these. In particular, Deng would like to set an example to certain veterans and transfer them painlessly to the "second and third lines." In the process he himself would retain the levers of power behind the back of Hu Yaobang and Zhai Ziyang.

The scale of the "administrative revolution" has worried Washington, Tokyo and other capitals of capitalist countries. They are wondering: "Whose heads are going to roll and will Deng succeed in keeping hold of the reins of government and preventing another upsurge of anarchy in the country?"

The West is hoping to get a large slice of the Chinese cake. It is attracted by the possible increase in Chinese deliveries of oil, coal and nonferrous and rare earth metals. But this is not the only reason why the United States and China's other partners are interested in maintaining the status quo there. The West regards Deng Xiaoping as a kind of guarantee that Beijing will continue the course hostile to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and continue the "parallel action" with the United States and NATO aimed at confronting the USSR and its socialist allies, interfering in other countries' internal affairs and spurring on the arms race.

Washington is issuing "serious warnings" to China. "The international public is aware that it was Deng Xiaoping who opened China's doors to the outside world, and the foreign entrepreneurs who have invested in China's economy would certainly be alarmed if Deng Xiaoping had to leave the scene," the WALL STREET JOURNAL pointed out.

Beijing is trying to dispel its partners' fears. Meanwhile the new massive purge campaign is continuing to gain momentum.

MOSCOW GROUPS OBSERVE DAY OF SHANGHAI UPRISING

PM141219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to Anniversary"]

[Text] On the evening of 9 April the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a gathering in Moscow devoted to the 55th anniversary of the uprising of the Shanghai proletariat in China.

The speakers stressed that the uprising of the Shanghai proletariat in 1927 under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, which completed the overthrow of the power of the reactionary militarists, was a major victory for the working people of China.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS EXAMINED

PM200915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevold Ovchinnikov article: "Call for Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] We would like to have reliable relations of good-neighborliness, mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual trust with our Far Eastern neighbor -- Japan. This clear, constructive position of the part of the Soviet Union was again reaffirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the recent celebrations in Tashkent. The Japanese public noted the positive thrust of the speech delivered there. "In calling on Japan to improve bilateral relations and discuss the USSR's proposals on confidence-building measures in the Far East," the newspaper YOMIURI writes, "the Soviet leader demonstrated Moscow's desire to step up its peace offensive in Asia." Japanese commentators drew attention to the Soviet head of state's constructive approach to assessing positive and negative features in bilateral relations.

Ture, we already have mutually advantageous economic cooperation, L.I. Brezhnev noted, but it is far from being as extensive as it could be. And unfortunately there is even less mutual trust. There are many obstacles in the path of this trust. And they are erected, in particular, by external forces which wish to hinder the establishemnt of good relations between Japan and the USSR and are trying to draw the Japanese into the whirlpool of an anti-Soviet policy. As if that country's people had not suffered enough in the recent past as a result of a policy of militarism, aggression and hostility toward its neighbors.

Postwar experience has also indicated more than once how risky an extremely one-sided political and economic orientation is: It has more than once given a reminder that an island country living on imported resources must have a particular interest in an atmosphere of international trust and multifacted cooperation on a stable, long-term basis.

Some people would like to erase from the consciousness of the Japanese the good experience of recent decades -- the experience of growing, fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. But since diplomatic relations were restored between our states a quarter of a century ago, much has been done in this field. Trade and economic ties have been extended and exchanges are taking place actively in the scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres.

Good foundations have been laid for cooperation in exploiting the natural wealth of Siberia and the Far East. A number of large-scale projects are being implemented on a compensation basis. These have helped to develop productive forces in the Far Eastern regions of the USSR and at the same time have ensured for Japan major orders for its industry and reliable raw material supplies.

Two general agreements on working the timber resources of the Far East have already been implemented (the Japanese side supplies the machinery on credit, and the Soviet side subsequently pays for it with timber). The creation of the South Yakutia coalfield is being carried out on the same basis. Coking coal from South Yakutia will begin arriving in Japan in the currnet 5-year period. Quite good results are being obtained from oil and gas prospecting on the Sakhalin Island shelf. After the completion of prospecting it is necessary to move on to ancillary industrial construction work on the deposits [promyshlennoye obustroistvo mestorozhdeniy].

The Japanese-Soviet and Soviet-Japanese Committees for Economic Cooperation have discussed the possibility of a similar agreement for the development of copper deposits in Udokan. There has been talk of constructing a mining and enrichment combine and a metallurgical plant in the Far East. But these plans have been postponed on the insistence of Tokyo official circles.

Cooperation in developing raw material and energy resources, which is becoming increasingly significant in our age, opens up major prospects for joint efforts by our countries.

Japan has an interest in diversifying its sources of raw materials and energy, and the Soviet Union in speeding up the economic development of Siberia and the Far East. These complementary interests, in conjunction with geographical interests, could serve as a basis for a substantial expansion in trade and economic ties.

The volume of reciprocal deliveries of goods between our countries -- mainly thanks to the implementation of the projects cited -- virtually doubled in 1976-1980 compared with the previous 5-year period, exceeding R12 billion. (And in 1981 it totaled more than R3 billion.)

But the results achieved are not yet in accordance with the present level of economic development in both the USSR and Japan. An increasing influence is being exerted by the lack of a basis for Soviet-Japanese relations such as the long-term intergovernmental agreements on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation which the Soviet Union has concluded with leading West European countries. Japanese firms often find themselves in a worse position than their competitors who enjoy state credits and concessions on the basis of such agreements. Japan is beginning to lag more and more noticeably behind West European countries in terms of the scale and rate of development of economic ties with the Soviet Union. Among the USSR's trading partners in the capitalist world it has fallen to fifth place, behind the FRG, Finland, France and Italy.

Unfortunately a certain tendency to mark time and even the artificial retardation of ties have been perceptible in recent years -- and not only in the trade and economic sphere. This is making itself felt in the launching of various kinds of unfriendly campaigns against the Soviet Union -- not without the participation of the official Japanese authorities. Here they try to make the normal development of bilateral relations, in particular trade and economic cooperation, dependent on the resolution of particular political problems, such as the satisfaction of Japan's illegitimate territorial claims against the Soviet Union.

First of all it should be said that the development of relations between the USSR and Japan is a matter in which the two countries should have an identical interest, whether it is a question of political contacts, trade and economic ties or other ties. It is inappropriate to make any preliminary conditions here.

Whereas in the seventies Tokyo extolled -- at least in words -- the "diplomacy of equidistance," -- that is the balanced development of foreign ties -- in the eighties it has begun to emphasize the "solidarity of the Western camp," wherein it is asserted that Japan must confirm in practical deeds its affiliation to that camp. It is not hard to see that under the influence of external forces -- or to put it more simply, under pressure from Washington -- the U.S. ruling circles' shift from detente to confrontation has entailed certain changes in Japan's approach to the USSR.

The story is being put about that the difficulties in Japanese-Soviet relations are caused by the fact that the USSR has allegedly departed from certain provisions of the 1973 joint statement, and in particular is again denying the existence of a "territorial question," whereas in the document it allegedly acknowledged its existence. This interpretation is a deliberate distortion of the crux of the matter and amounts to deception of the Japanese public. The Soviet state has repeatedly stated -- and stated at the 1973 talks -- that there is no such topic in our relations as an allegedly unresolved "territorial question." So any talk of a change in the USSR's stance in the past or in the future is groundless.

If you look at the 1973 joint statement you can easily see that it is not the Soviet side which is departing from the commitments it enshrines. This document says, in particular, that both governments will promote economic cooperation and encourage deals between Japanese firms and the corresponding Soviet organizations, and it also stresses the importance of extending contacts in various spheres and at different levels in order to deepen mutual understanding and trust between our peoples. How can these agreements be reconciled with such steps by Tokyo as its alignment with Washington's "sanctions" policy or the limiting of official contacts with the USSR?

It has long been time to put Soviet-Japanese relations on a stable, treaty-based footing. And it is not Moscow's fault that a peace treaty has not yet been concluded between our states. While calling verbally for one to be signed, Tokyo official circles are in practice blocking the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. For instance, they have not yet responded to the Soviet proposal to discuss the possibility of signing a treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation which would enshrine the fundamental principles of Soviet-Japanese relations and thereby elevate them to a new, higher level.

Unfortunately it must be noted that some people are deliberately gambling on a deterioration in Japanese-Soviet relations so as to justify the rearming of the country by means of a fuss about the "Soviet threat." This shortsighted course is causing concern and alarm among the Japanese. This is indicated by the great interest of the most diverse strata of the population in the third traditional Soviet-Japanese "roundtable" conference, due to be held in Tokyo soon. Representatives of the public in the two countries will this year discuss the question: "The development of Soviet-Japanese relations through dialogue."

"It is hard to understand," L.I. Brezhnev stated at the Tashkent celebrations, "what moral right certain Tokyo figures have to talk to their people and the world about the 'fears' allegedly inspired in them by particular actions by the USSR if they will not even listen to our proposal (made a year ago) on discussing mutual fears and concerns and reaching agreement on confidence-building measures acceptable to both sides. After all, our proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East by no means presupposes and immediate collective gathering of all the region's countries. It is quite possible to begin moving along this path on a bilateral basis -- between the USSR and Japan, for instance."

The development of good relations between our countries will depend largely on how far the Japanese leadership is able to maintain an independent, realistic policy course. As for the Soviet Union, it is still a supporter of good-neighborly relations and the broadest mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan. Reiterating its call for good-neighborliness, the USSR express the readiness to act in this direction -- but on a reciprocal basis, of course.

DPRK ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION FOR KIM BIRTHDAY

PM191217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 13 April in connection with the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The reception was attended by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DENOUNCES ANTI-DRA 'COLLUSION'

PM161551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Lt Col O. Cherneta article: "Interventionist Collusion: Who Is Waging an Undeclared War Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] The people of Afghanistan are preparing to mark a notable date -- the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution. In a historically short period, profound socioeconomic and political transformations have taken place in the country in the working people's interests. But Afghanistan's revolutionary turn from backwardness to progress caused fury and frenzied resistance in imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and other forces of foreign and internal reaction.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, noted in his report at the recent nationwide PDPA conference that the development of the national democratic revolution after its victory came up against broad, organized interference from outside. "We are building a new Afghanistan," Babrak Karmal pointed out, "in an atmosphere of undeclared war foisted on us by imperialism and reaction."

This undeclared war against the DRA Government and people began almost immediately after the victory of the April Revolution and has been going on for nearly 4 years. The ousted feudal-bureaucratic and religious ruling clique, with the support and participation of imperialist circles in the West, Beijing and regional reaction, started and is actively waging a broad armed struggle against the revolutionary system in Afghanistan. The main organizer and coordinator of the undeclared war against the DRA is the United States. Let us recall that as early as June 1978, as the New York TIMES indicated, a "NATO command symposium" devoted to discussing the situation in Afghanistan was held in the American city of Annapolis on Washington's initiative. At that time the U.S. CIA began establishing close contacts with Afghan counterrevolutionaries entrenched abroad. The first groups of counterrevolutionary gangs trained with the active participation of American instructors on Pakistani territory began to be sent into Afghanistan back in July 1978.

At first Washington official circles tried not to publicize their support for the Afghan counterrevolution and to implement it secretly. But this did not help them to conceal their dangerous designs. "All the actions of U.S. imperialism have three specific purposes in Afghanistan," Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, noted in January 1980. "The first is to halt the progress of the People's Democratic Revolution and restore the old feudal society of landowners and oppressors; the second is to turn Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet military bridgehead; the third is to create an operational base against Iran and other OPEC countries so as to protect the oil interests of Exxon, Gulf and Shell."

The arrival of the Reagan administration to power in Washington was marked by the next steps to step up unconcealed U.S. interference in the DRA's internal affairs. The American authorities, through the President's own lips, publicly admitted U.S. participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan in March 1981, and announced their intention of continuing to supply weapons to gangs being sent into the country. Agreement was reached between the United States and China on deliveries of American firearms to China for subsequent transfer to gangs of Afghan rebels. Counterrevolutionary gangs active in Afghanistan are also equipped with chemical ammunition manufactured in the United States. There is material evidence of attempts to use it.

Various anti-Afghan groupings are openly active in the United States itself under the patronage of the official authorities, and a so-called "solidarity committee" has been set up to coordinate the activity of the Afghan counterrevolution abroad and the supply of arms and ammunition to rebel gangs. Afghan rebel leaders are received in Washington and American officials meet with them when they visit other countries. Thus, for instance, last January members of a delegation of the U.S. Congress including experts in the field of military hardware and arms met in Peshawar (Pakistan) with leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations based there.

American imperialism is trying to make the undeclared war against the Afghan people international. Last year the American press reported that the Senate Committee on Intelligence approved a plan submitted by the CIA whereby a kind of alliance consisting of the United States, China, Pakistan, Egypt and certain other countries was set up to supply Afghan rebels with weapons and money. According to the West German press, the CIA is also organizing and financing the purchase of weapons for Afghan rebels on the black market.

The main bridgehead for the undeclared war against free Afghanistan is Pakistani territory, where the regional U.S. CIA headquarters was transferred from Iran to coordinate the war. Literally 2 weeks after the victory of the April Revolution, the first Afghan counterrevolutionary base was set up on Pakistani territory. The main channels of supply to the counterrevolution, without which it could not exist for long, converge on Pakistan, with active help and support from the United States and China. The northwestern regions of Pakistan have been turned into a huge base for aggression where rebel gangs undergo the necessary military training in camps, led by American and also Chinese and Pakistani instructors, and from where they are sent into DRA territory. The DRA foreign minister, addressing the 36th UN General Assembly session, stated that about 30 military camps and 50 strongpoints for training counterrevolutionary gangs are in operation on Pakistani territory. From June through November 1979 alone more than 30,000 rebels underwent training there.

Last year alone R. Reagan's administration allocated nearly $100 million to equip and train bandits on Pakistani territory. In the next 5 years Washington plans to give the Islamabad regime military-economic aid worth more than $3 billion, a significant proportion of which is intended to provide for intervention against Afghanistan. For the same purposes, certain reactionary Arab regimes are also granting substantial financial aid to Islamabad. All the conditions are being created for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries on Pakistani territory to conduct subversive operations against the DRA, including the use of radio stations in Peshawar and Quetta, from which hostile propaganda is constantly broadcast. The Pakistani Army participates directly in assisting the Afghan rebels; its officers often plan and coordinate the gangs' armed actions in Afghan provinces, rebel gangs are not infrequently formed and trained at army training centers and army transport is used to ship large consignments of weapons and bandits across the border.

Beijing entered the undeclared war against the DRA virtually simultaneously with the United States. The Beijing special services soon found a common language with the American CIA. As the press notes, China's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs mainly takes the form of training and equipping armed gangs and sending them into DRA territory and supplying the rebels with firearms, ground-to-air missiles, grenades, mines and ammunition. All these supplies are delivered to the bandits from China to Pakistan by the sea route to Karachi, and also by railroad to Urumchi and thence by truck via the Karakorum highway. The Chinese authorities not only supply the counterrevolutionaries with weapons of their own manufacture but ship American and other armaments to Afghanistan.

One active participant in the undeclared war against the DRA is the British Conservative Government. This is indicated, in particular, by the visit to Pakistan by British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, in the course of which she visited the Pakistani-Afghan border. Addressing "Afghan refugees" near Peshawar, M. Thatcher declared her government's intention of continuing to assist the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Britain, she said, will grant 2 million pounds sterling for their needs in addition to the 5.8 million formerly allocated.

Until recently Egypt was an active participant in training and arming the Afghan rebels. Examples are also known of subversive anti-Afghan activity from Iranian territory. According to the press, various Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations have missions operating in that country's territory.

Alongside direct armed interference, imperialist circles, the Chinese hegemonists, regional reaction and the forces of Afghan counterrevolution have organized and are waging real "psychological warfare" against the DRA. Through disinformation, lies and slander, they are attempting to exacerbate the situation in the region and are conducting active hostile radio propaganda. Materials from objective witnesses about the situation in the DRA, which refute the lies and slander of the revolution's enemies, are a bitter pill for the organizers of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria. But the "psychological warfare" machine continues to run. With a view to stepping up subversive activity against Afghanistan and consolidating the forces of counterrevolutionary organizations, the United States and its allies are expanding supplies of technical facilities for propaganda to them.

The United States, China and their accomplices, while extending their participation in the undeclared war against the DRA and inciting other states to join in, are also pursuing an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet line at international forums. They made great efforts to force the United Nations to discuss the so-called "Afghan question." And this is essentially nothing less than open interference in the Afghan people's internal affairs and encroachment on their sovereign right to determine their own destiny.

In the atmosphere of the anti-Afghan campaign unleashed by imperialist circles, the DRA Government is displaying restraint and a sincere desire to seek a political settlement of the situation which has grown up over Afghanistan as a result of armed interference by reactionary forces in the country's affairs. A whole range of proposals on settling relations with Pakistan and Iran and on the guaranteed ending of outside interference by the United States and China was formulated by the DRA Government in its statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. The DRA Government rejects all attempts by outside forces to dictate to the Afghan people how they should live and what political system they should have.

As for the Soviet Union's stance, it was once again clearly and convincingly reaffirmed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in December 1981 when he was presented with the DRA's highest award -- the Order of the Sun of Freedom: "...Just as the Soviet Union gave assistance to the Afghan people in defense of revolutionary gains, so in future our country is prepared to help Afghanistan to ensure a just political settlement in the interests of international peace and stability."

VICTIMS IN KABUL PROVE U.S. USING CW IN DRA

LD072024 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS -- In Kabul the world public can see the real victims of U.S.-manufactured toxic agents and the bandits who used them, for that matter, says a dispatch from Kabul published in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today.

The correspondent of the newspaper recalls that in the Kabul Ariana girls' lyceum bandits twice used U.S.-manufactured toxic agents against students of senior classes in the summer of 1980 and in 1981.

Today, too, those acts of terror have not been forgotten by either teachers or students of the lyceum, the dispatch says, since their consequences are too awful for many girls. "From a medical report: The health of the students has been seriously damaged. A medical examination revealed disorders of the nervous system among the victims of the poisoning, high blood pressure, dizziness, tachycardia and a notable weakening of the organism. In other words, symptoms of what is called asthenic syndrome. Many of the students need serious and long medical treatments."

"Such is the real state of things", IZVESTIYA writes, "such are real facts which demonstrate the mendacity of propaganda reports spread by the U.S. administration which is trying to smear the Soviet Union by groundlessly accusing it of using chemical weapons against the people of Afghanistan."

The paper points out that "at a press conference in the Afghan capital organised a few days ago by the Foreign Ministry and the state security service of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the IZVESTIYA correspondent asked bandits who were shown to newsmen whether they had witnessed or at least had heard about the use of toxic agents against insurgents by Soviet or Afghan troops. The unanimous answer was negative. At the same time they admitted that they had been taught in camps situated in Pakistan how to use U.S.-manufactured chemical weapons. They said they knew how they had been delivered to the insurgents operating on Afghan territory."

INDIA RIGHT TO FEAR U.S. ARMING OF PAKISTAN

PM191503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder": "There Are Threats and Threats"]

[Text] Implementation has begun of programs for extensive U.S. weapons supplies to Pakistan within the framework of long-term agreements aimed at rearming Islamabad.

India's concern in this connection is natural, since Pakistan has used arms against it three times in the last 3 and 1/2 decades. So what do official U.S. spokesmen say about this? The comments of Barnes, U.S. ambassador to India, are noteworthy. "If Pakistan uses the weapons obtained from the United States against India," he said in an interview with the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, "it will put its relations with America in jeopardy." As we can see, it is not a case of the concrete threat to India in connection with Pakistan's excessive armament but of some "threat," which has no direct bearing on the matter and moreover is hardly probable, of a complication in American-Pakistani relations.

As is obvious from official appraisals and from articles in the India press, such "guarantees" delude hardly anybody in India. For example, the annual report of the India Foreign Ministry clearly says: The Reagan administration's decision to supply Pakistan with sophisticated types of arms will increase the danger of confrontation in South Asia and will have an adverse effect on stability in the region. All this threatens India's security.

Thus India can see distinctly the real threat, despite the American "appeasers'" hypocritical promises and verbal tricks.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH INDIA CELEBRATED

Events in Uzbek SSR

GF171252 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] A Soviet-Indian friendship (?month) has been organized throughout the Soviet Union, including the Uzbek SSR, to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and our country. The Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with India on 13 April 1947 [words indistinct]. (?With the agreement reached), the Soviet Union expressed support for the just struggle India waged against the 200-year-long colonial rule.

During the course of the Soviet-Indian friendship month, meetings will be held in Uzbek cities. In addition, the active members of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society [name as heard] will make speeches on the development of relations with India and on the history of political relations with that country.

It will be recalled that Leonid Brezhnev, in his recent statement in Tashkent, said: The Soviet-Indian friendship has created the opportunity for both countries to (?launch successful moves) on the international arena aimed at safeguarding and strengthening peace and esablishing peaceful cooperation among the peoples.

Ceremony in Moscow

PM191527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Noteworthy Date"]

[Text] Soviet-Indian relations are a vivid example of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. This was stated in Moscow on 13 April at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and India.

N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, who delivered a report, noted that multifaceted ties between the two countries are developing successfully, based on the firm foundations of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation. The two peoples' common adherence to the cause of peace and progress and the struggle for disarmament and the prevention of a new war has a beneficial effect on the situation in Asia and in the world as a whole.

V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, stated that the Indian people value highly their relations with the Soviet Union, which gives them broad assistance in the development of a number of important sectors of the economy, science and culture. He stressed the importance of summit meetings for the further strengthening of Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Taking part in the meeting were V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments and representatives of soviet and public organizations.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH SFRY DEFENSE MINISTER

Airport Welcome

LD192312 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Army General Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY federal secretary for national defense, arrived on an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense; Army General Aleksey Yepishev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy; Chief Aviation Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Air Force and deputy minister of defense of the Soviet Union; Admiral of the Fleet Sergey Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy and deputy minister of defense of the Soviet Union; Army General Aleksandr Altunin, head of civil defense and deputy minister of defense of the Soviet Union; and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, was also present.

In honor of the guests, the flags of the SFRY and the USSR were raised at the airport, and a guard of honor was provided by the Moscow Garrison. A military band played the national anthems of the two countries.

On the same day, Army General Nikola Ljubicic visited Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

Call on Ustinov

LD191456 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr, TASS -- General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and federal secretary for national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who is staying in the USSR on the invitation of the Soviet Government, today paid a visit to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the USSR.

In the course of their cordial comradely talk the two ministers pointed out the striving of the peoples of the two countries and their armed forces to strengthen traditional relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

There were among participants in the conversation Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR; General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy; other military commanders; and also Marko Orlandic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union. Dmitriy Ustinov gave a dinner party in honour of Nikola Ljubicic.

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD201050 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 20 Apr 82

["A Friendly Conversation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav federal secretary for people's defence, in the Kremlin today. Nikola Ljubicic is now in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

In a friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on matters of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation which is based on the principles of full equality and mutual respect and meets the basic interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav people. It was pointed out that in the conditions of the complicated international situation the two countries' allegiance to the cause of peace and socialism is a firm basis for mutual cooperation for the purposes of preserving detente, curbing the arms race and ensuring international security. These lofty goals are also served by the traditional friendly contacts between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Yugoslav People's Army.

Reaffirmed from both sides was the striving to further deepen mutual understating and trust in relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the spirit of the principles and understandings which have been jointly coordinated at the top level.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 20 April reporting the Tikhonov-Ljubicic Kremlin meeting, adds the following passage: Those taking part in the conversation were Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and SFRY Ambassador to the USSR Orlandic.]

MATERIALS ON MONTENEGRO DELEGATION'S VISIT

Tikhonov Meeting Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 April publishes a report on page 1 of the 8 April meeting between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro of the SFRY, led by V. Milatovic, president of the republic's Presidency. Comparison of the PRAVDA item with the Moscow Domestic Service report published in the 9 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one, line five reads in PRAVDA:...relations of friendship and all-round cooperation, which are based on the principles and accords agreed during summit meetings. It was also noted....

Paragraph two reads in PRAVDA: Taking part in the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, were Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, M. Stanojevic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; B. Lukovac, member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; and D. Strbac, Yugoslav charge d'affaires and interim in the USSR.

Demirchyan-Milatovic Talks

PM161151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Yerevan, 12 Apr -- Today K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, met with a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro (SFRY) headed by V. Milatovic, president of the republic's presidency.

During the talks, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the guests were familiarized with the course of the Armenian party organization's fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

V. Milatovic noted that the SFRY attaches special significance to the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union. He stressed the important part played in the consolidation of Yugoslav-Soviet ties by the principles of mutual cooperation elaborated by the two states' leaders -- Comrades J. Broz Tito and L.I. Brezhnev.

On the same day the Yugoslav comrades were received by B.Ye. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. The delegation laid flowers at the monuments to V.I. Lenin and to the fighters for the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia.

SHALAYEV ADDRESSES BULGARIAN TU CONGRESS

PM190919 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Special correspondents V. Yermolayev, Y. Shashkov report: "Bulgarian Trade Union Congress"]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 8 Apr -- The Hall of Congresses, the largest auditorium in the center [People's Culture Center], is festively arrayed. It is 0380 hours. The congress delegates greet with stormy applause Comrade T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. In the presidium are members of the BCP leadership and the heads of foreign trade union delegations attending the congress.

The Ninth Bulgarian Trade Union Congress is opened by P. Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. He cordially greets the foreign guests, including a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev was welcomed with warm applause when he rose to address the congress. On behalf of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia united in the USSR trade unions, he conveyed warm fraternal greetings to the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Unions Congress delegates.

Soviet people, he said, sincerely rejoice in the Bulgarian working people's remarkable achievements in all spheres of socialist builing under the BCP's proven leadership. At all stages of building the new society the Bulgarian trade unions have been and remain active participants.

It is well known that in the creation and development of the Bulgarian trade unions on a class-based, Marxist-Leninist foundation a tremendous role belongs to that outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement Georgi Dimitrov, whose birth centenary is being celebrated this year by the entire progressive world public.

Your trade unions are proving by worthy deeds their loyalty to the behests of the Bulgarian people's great son and to the ideals of the glorious BCP.

We listened with great attention to the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions report delivered by Comrade P. Dyulgerov. It summed up the results of the trade unions' multifaceted work over the past 5 years, revealed their increasing role in your country's life, and indicated ways of further improving trade union activity connected with the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the increasing satisfaction of workers and employees' material and cultural requirements, and the working people's education in a spirit of patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Allow me to wish the Bulgarian trade unions new successes in their work in resolving the economic, scientific and technical, social and educational tasks set at the 12th BCP Congress by Comrade T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

The CPSU and the BCP, S.A. Shalayev continued, are the inspirers and leaders of the historical process of gradual rapprochement between our states and peoples. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed that it is not only the parties and state organs but the working masses themselves which take a direct and active part in building Soviet-Bulgarian relations.

We note with satisfaction that the agreement on further developing cooperation and rapprochement between the Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions signed by the AUCCTU and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions is being successfully implemented. On this basis close collaboration is effected between our trade unions in all avenues of their work and at all levels -- from enterprise trade union committees to trade union centers.

Special significance attaches to practical study and joint consideration of topical problems in trade union work, improved organization of the exchange of leading experience, the further development of ties between enterprise labor collectives and the organization of international socialist competition.

We are constantly aware of your desire to study and borrow the experience of our country's production innovators and leading collectives and the experience of the Soviet trade unions' practical activity. We are interested in the work of your agroindustrial complexes and their trade union organizations, the involvement of industrial enterprises in the solution of tasks of improving consumer services for the population, and other aspects of the Bulgarian trade unions' activity.

The Soviet trade unions pay constant attention to improving the organization of the labor, work, daily life and leisure of the thousands of Bulgarian workers employed in our country on the basis of intergovernment agreements. In turn, the Bulgarian trade unions surround with concern the Soviet specialists working in Bulgaria.

It is symbolic that socialist competition in which Bulgarian workers and Soviet specialists are taking part is developing under the watchword "friendship."

In our country now an increasing number of working people are joining in competition in honor of Georgi Dimitrov's birth centennial.

All this graphically shows the genuine fraternity of the two countries' working people.

We shall continue to march together toward our great common goal of building communism and together to hold aloft our common banner -- the sacred banner of labor, internationalism, friendship, peace and social progress.

S.A. Shalayev described how the Soviet people, by their selfless labor, are implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, held less than a month ago, the speaker noted, again convincingly demonstrated the monolithic cohesion of the working people and trade unions around their beloved Communist Party, the Leninist Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding figure of the present day and tireless fighter for peace and communism.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at our congress and his wise, fatherly words addressed to the heart and mind of every Soviet person are a clear and inspiring program for constructive trade union activity at the present stage of communist building.

We are proud that it was precisely from the 17th USSR Trade Union's Congress rostrum that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev issued the Soviet Union's exceptionally timely new initiatives pointing the way to eliminating the threat of nuclear war, the way to consolidating international detente, halting the arms race and further developing cooperation among states.

The Soviet Union's constructive, peace-loving proposals have been widely approved by the progressive world public.

Expressing the Soviet working people's wish to uphold peace and defend humanity's right to life, the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress appealed to the world's working people and trade unions to "halt the arms race! Avert the threat of nuclear war!"

The congress pointed to the need to continue to develop and strengthen by every means the all-around ties and cooperation with the socialist countries' trade unions as one of the main tasks in the sphere of the Soviet trade unions' international activity.

The Soviet trade unions, S.A. Shalayev said in conclusion, will continue to make every effort to intensify fraternal ties and all-around cooperation with the Bulgarian trade unions and to consolidate our peoples' eternal and indestructible friendship. We wish the congress delegates and through you all Bulgarian working people new achievements in building a developed socialist society, peace and happiness.

IZVESTIYA ON NEW CHIEF OF RFE'S POLISH DESK

PM151151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "The CIA Is Changing Its Lackeys"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr -- TRYBUNA LUDU recently published a commentary devoted to the replacement of the director of the Polish desk of the U.S. radio station Radio Free Europe [RFE]. Since 1976 the former chief, Count Z. Michalowski, had loyally served his U.S. employers and sought to fulfill the CIA's instruction as well as possible, the newspaper writes. However, fate did not smile on the count. Z. Michalowski, who with the aid of RFE had counted on undermining the people's power in Poland and generating a fratricidal war in that country, saw his plans thwarted on 13 December 1981. The imposition of martial law in Poland not only toppled this ideological center's subversive plans but cut short Michalowski's career.

The appointment of Zdislaw (Nayder), a member of the Union of Polish Writers and former editor of the weekly TWORCZOSC, was a real knockout blow to the personnel of RFE's Polish section, TRYBUNA LUDU continues. Until recently (Nayder), as a CIA agent, specialized in studying the situation among the Polish intelligentsia. He has been in the CIA's service since 1956 and also cooperated with the British intelligence services. The exposed [raskonspirirovannyy] spy (Nayder) rendered great services to the U.S. special services in studying representatives of the Polish intelligensia and recruiting them for the CIA. He was also interested in other problems and in particular studied the disposition of military establishments around Warsaw and the region of the Polish-Soviet border.

For "services" rendered, (Nayder) was regularly invited to the West on the pretext that various U.S. and British universities had assigned him grants. In 1959 through 1981 he underwent special "retraining" and at that time established contacts with the Paris newspaper KULTURA and with RFE.

The CIA, the PZPR Central Committee organ writes, obviously had important reasons for placing in charge of the Polish desk a man who for a long time acted to his motherland's detriment. It is not surprising that (Nayder's) appointment as director of the Polish desk has caused confusion among the workers of this subversive organ. Not in connection with the fact that he was a spy but because they are now faced with the prospect of being deprived of work and dismissed by the CIA for "a propaganda defeat and for failing to predict the imposition of martial law in Poland." Such is the destiny of the emigres and all traitors to the people, TRYBUNA LUDU sums up.

W. BERLIN RALLY FOR JAILED TURKISH TU ACTIVISTS

LD191504 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] West Berlin, 19 Apr, TASS -- A mammoth meeting of solidarity with 52 leaders and activists of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), who are threatened with a death penalty, has been held here. The meeting was attended by workers, trade union activists, representatives of public and youth organisations, and also Turkish workers employed at West Berlin enterprises.

The speakers at the meeting denounced the actions of the military authorities in Turkey, which for more than 15 months now have been continuing the farce of trial of trade union leaders, accusing them of attempts to "seize power," whereas the DISK leadership acted within the framework of the constitution and demanded that the basic democratic and trade union liberties be actually effected.

The participants in the meeting demanded that the NATO countries should stop rendering political, economic and military aid to the leadership of Turkey. They demanded an end to repressions and tortures with regard to political prisoners at Turkish jails, immediate restoration of democracy in the country.

TASS NOTES GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

LD191606 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Apr, TASS -- The new economic programme of the military leadership of Turkey, which is oriented towards foreign capital and development of military industries, leads to a rise in the number of superfluous people. According to the Ministry of Labour of Turkey, in the country there are now 3,116,000 unemployed.

TIKHONOV, IRELAND'S HAUGHEY EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD191548 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr, TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a message to Charles Haughey, conveying congratulations on the occasion of his appointment to the premiership of Ireland. Charles Haughey in his reply message expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

The messages express confidence that the Soviet-Irish relations will continue developing in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION BETWEEN NEWS AGENCIES -- Moscow, 19 Apr -- A protocol to the agreement on cooperation between the news agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the Netherlands news agency (ANP) has been signed in Moscow by TASS Director General Sergey Losev and General Manager C.N.F. Van Ditshuizen, now in the Soviet Union at the invitation of TASS. During his stay in the Soviet Union, the ANP general manager familiarised himself with the work of TASS and APN, and visited Leningrad. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 19 Apr 82 LD]

UN REPRESENTATIVE: ISRAELI TERROR FAULT OF U.S.

LD200836 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 20 Apr, TASS -- Responsibility for the policy of terror and violence pursued by the Tel Aviv rulers will be borne by their overseas patrons. A statement to this effect was made by Soviet representative R.B. Ovinnikov at the current emergency session of the UN Security Council, which is discussing the situation in the occupied Arab territories. It is precisely the backing of the USA, which has openly assumed the role of Israel's strategic ally, he stressed, which enables Tel Aviv and provides it with the means to pursue its expansionist designs in the Middle East, encroach upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the neighbour states, shamelessly disregard the will of the international community.

The Soviet representative has declared that the UN Security Council should strongly condemn Israel for the fresh inadmissible actions perpetrated by it with official Washington's direct support. The problem, which has emerged in connection with the occupation of Arab lands by Israel in 1967, is awaiting its urgent solution. It is necessary to ensure complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, exercise in full the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to create its own, independent state. Without this, the Soviet representative noted, there can be no just, and consequently lasting, peace in the Middle East.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL EXPRESSED IN 'DEEDS'

LD080850 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- "The United States is seeking to convince the whole world of its 'impartial mediation' in settlement of the Middle East crisis. But it is exactly the United States which at the UN Security Council vetoed the resolution which denounces Israel's policy on the occupied Arab lands," Vyacheslav Muravev writes in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

"It is noteworthy," the author notes, "that the Israeli Prime Minister Begin a few days ago made the United States demonstrate the real cost of its 'impartiality.' In connection with the mass actions of the Arab population of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip against the Israeli occupation and arbitrary rule, he sent a message to President Reagan. In the message Begin reminded that Israel would be opposing hard formation of an independent Palestinian state in the Middle East, and if such a state is nevertheless formed, Tel Aviv is sure to declare war on it. The White House did not react to the provocative letter, and could not do so: It would have to declare in support of the Palestinians' legitimate rights or to approve Begin's insolent sallies."

"Washington's silence suits Tel Aviv even more than some words, the more so that it is substantiated with deeds, with concrete massive support of Israel," the commentator stresses. "While Tel Aviv is making preparations for a strike on the Palestine Liberation Organization, for invasion of South Lebanon to rout the Lebanese patriotic forces which is, by the way, reaffirmed by American intelligence services, the U.S. administration supplies the aggressor, as before, with the latest armaments. To purchase armaments, Washington earmarked 2,200 million dollars to the Zionists this fiscal year alone. And in the near future American military aid to Tel Aviv will be still greater."

"It is clear that such a policy cannot promote the quest for fair and durable peace in the Middle East. Such a policy is fraught with a further aggravation of the situation in that explosive region," the author stresses.

ALBANIAN PAPER POINTS OUT PRC ROLE IN OMAN

GF161541 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, some time back the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT published a comprehensive article on Beijing's imperialistic foreign policy, which said that Washington is deeply indebted to the services of the PRC leaders in setting up military bases in western Asia. The dimensions of this cooperation, which are extremely dangerous to the nations of the region, are expanding.

In fact, Beijing is assisting Washington in Oman to the maximum so that this country can be transformed into a U.S. military base against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the PDRY and other independent countries of western Asia. After the signing of a special pact with Sultan Qabus, the ruler of Oman, Beijing dispatched a large number of Chinese experts to that country for the construction of strategic installations. Beijing's assistance in converting Oman into a U.S. military base cannot be interpreted as anything but the PRC's direct participation in U.S. implementation of a belligerent policy against Iran.

This collaboration was clearly evident in the Bright Star military maneuvers which were conducted on Omani soil near the Iranian borders last December. The U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces relied on roads and other installations which had been constructed by Chinese experts in Oman during these maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists intend to avail themselves directly of the Chinese hegemonists for the implementation of their aggressive policy against Iran and other oil-producing countries. (Zuprovic), the director of one of the companies which prepares recommendations for the U.S. State Department, confirms this in his book. The author of this book, which was published in New York recently entitled "What Should Be Done About Eliminating the Shortages of Strategic Materials," writes: Conducting U.S. military exercises in which the PRC was given an opportunity to participate directly in the proximity of the oil-producing countries such as Iran can have a considerable effect on these countries. (Zuprovic) suggests that a greater alliance be established so that the regions which are of greater and vital interest and on which the member nations of NATO are more dependent in the field of energy resources can be included in the sphere of NATO influence. The author of the book stresses that the PRC should be considered a possible member of this alliance.

Alluding to the possibility of Iran as the object of probable direct military intervention, the author writes: If the political instability in Iran and its neighboring oil-producing countries causes (?obstruction) in the transport of this essential source of energy to the Western countries more than before, it is possible that military operations would commence in order to occupy Iranian soil and to provide for the security of the oil resources of Iran.

A perusal of these recommendations to the U.S. State Department reveals why the U.S. Department of Defense embarked on such large-scale militarization in Oman, Iran's neighbor, and has expanded its collaboration with the Chinese hegemonists. The Washington POST newspaper reported some days ago that more than 1 billion have been allocated for the modernization and renovation of the military installations and the setting up of new military bases in Oman. Chinese experts in Oman will participate in the construction of all these installations.

Beijing will also participate in the delivery of arms to Oman. Omani Foreign Minister al-'Alawi said (?boastfully) in an interview with the Washington POST that in the near future he hopes to receive $250 million worth of U.S. and PRC arms.

It is obvious that the leaders of Beijing and Washington have different goals in conducting joint military preparations in western Asia. However, the objectives of both the countries have a destructive aspect which is aimed against the vital interests of the people of Iran and other countries of this area.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES LIBYAN DEVELOPMENT, USSR AID

PM191239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent A. Kapralov report: "Frontiers of Steadfastness"]

[Excerpt] New construction sites are perhaps the most typical feature of the Libyan landscape. From a vantage point on the roof of Tripoli's Al-Wahat Hotel the whole city is spread out below. The capital of the Jamahiriyah is huge; you cannot see its edges. There are over 1 million inhabitants, after all. There are comfortable two-story houses in places where quite recently there was only sand. But the city is also growing upwards. Blocks of comfortable apartments between 10 and 15 floors high are also being eagerly filled by Libyans.

You quite often hear the opinion that the Libyan economy's high rate of development is entirely due to the revenue which the country receives from the sale of oil. Well, it is impossible to deny that "petrodollar" income is an impressive source of finance for Libyan economic projects. But in this connection I am reminded of a French magazine report about how a certain shaykh from the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf squandered $2 million in one night at a Monaco casino. There are no such nouveaux riches in Libya!

The Libyan Jamahiriyah's achievements are considerable, and its future plans are impressive. But an attempt is being made to disrupt the Libyan people's peaceful, creative labor by people who do not like the democratic changes made in the country, Libya's independent policy or its active participation in the struggle for peace in the Near East.

Recently, the international public has witnessed yet another provocative campaign of Washington economic and military blackmail against Libya. In particular, the American administration has taken the decision to ban the import of Libyan oil into the United States and imposed a ban on the export to Libya of certain American-made goods. According to the Washington POST, the "oil boycott" declared by the White House is a "continuation of the long-term program being implemented by the administration of struggle against Libyan revolution leader M. al-Qadhdhafi."

In truth, the U.S. anti-Libyan campaign was not begun yesterday. Back in 1979 the Libyan's AL-FAJR AL-JADID wrote: "On the political level the United States does not want Libya's positions strengthened and, what is more, is making every effort to stop it." The methods to which the United States resorted to achieve this aim were described by the newspaper as "piracy and terrorism."

Since those lines were written, there has been more than one change of administration in the White House, but the policy of U.S. imperialism vis-a-vis Libya, as toward other developing countries, has remained the same, and its methods are still piracy and terrorism.

The piratical attack by U.S. fighters against two Libyan aircraft in the Gulf of Sidra, the buildup of U.S. naval forces off Libya's shores, the holding of the Bright Star maneuvers on the country's border and also Washington's talks with its West European partners aimed at inclining them toward broad economic sanctions against the Jamahiriyah are all elements in the provocative U.S. campaign against Libya.

Speaking at the recent extraordinary session of the General People's Congress held in Tripoli, leader of the Libyan revolution M. al-Qadhdhafi resolutely condemned the frantic anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by the United States. The Libyan people, M. al-Qadhdhafi said, resolutely oppose the threats and intimidations directed against them by Washington.

M. al-Qadhdhafi highly appraised the position of the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community, which consistently support the Arab peoples and provide them with comprehensive aid. The Soviet Union is joined to Libya by varied political and economic ties. I have seen a map of Soviet-Libyan cooperation projects. A touch of a button, and different colored beads of light scattered across it. Chains of dark blue lights marked power transmission lines between Az-Zahrah and Shakshuk and between Bi'r al-Ghanam and Abu 'Urqub. A yellow thread marked the gas pipeline between Al-Buraiqah and Misratah. Here, in Misratah, a prospective industrial area of Libya, it is planned to create a metallurgical complex with USSR assistance.

With the help of Soviet spcialists, the construction of the (?Tazhura) nuclear research center is being completed. It will be the largest scientific establishment in the nuclear physics sphere in the countries of the Near East. The soil and ecological research carried out by Soviet specialists over an area of 3.5 million hectares is of great significance for the development of Libya's agriculture. And the scale of mutually advantageous Soviet-Libyan cooperation in the oil industry sphere is expanding.

USSR-SYRIAN OIL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM190957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Untitled report from TASS and attributed to AFP: "From the Teletype" feature]

[Text] The signing of a protocol on the latest session of the Soviet-Syrian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Subcommission on the Oil Industry has taken place in Damascus. Agreement was reached on the further expansion of cooperation in the development of Syria's oil-extracting industry. Soviet organizations will render the Syrian side assistance in carrying out planning work and operating oilfields.

WEST'S FINANCING OF YEMENI SUBVERSIVES ALLEGED

PM191055 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 11 April carries on page 3 a V. Mikhaylov article entitled "They Aimed at the Heart of the Republic," on the activities of some named Yemenis accused of and on trial for belonging to "terrorist subversion groups" allegedly financed and trained by "Western special services." The report outlines the courtroom revelation that the "main inspirer and organizer of international terrorism" is the United States together with "some of its Western allies."

BORISENKOV COMMENTS ON EXPERIENCES IN ALGERIA

PM191057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent interview with V.M. Borisenkov, head of Soviet delegation to Algeria: "Solidarity Is Strengthening"]

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries headed by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.M. Borisenkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, has been in Algeria at the invitation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) party Central Committee. V.M. Borisenkev commented to an IZVESTIYA correspondent about the results of the trip:

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Algeria are linked by ties of friendship and all-round cooperation. The representatives of the Soviet public were given a warm reception in the capital of friendly Algeria, regional centers and rural districts by FLN party executives and workers, fellahin and students.

In conversations with us the Algerian friends expressed deep satisfaction with the all-round development of Soviet-Algerian relations in the political, economic and other spheres on the basis of accords reached during Algerian President C. Bendjedid's visit to the USSR and his meetings with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

On behalf of the FLN party leadership, M.C. Messaadia, Politburo member and leader of the party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, rated highly the CPSU's and Soviet state's peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the war danger, ensuring lasting peace and supporting the peoples' national liberation struggle.

Our delegation visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises in the capital's region and went to Ouargla (a regional center) and Ghardaia and the Hassi Messaoud oilfields. There were conversations with M. Ra'is, first secretary of the Algiers FLN party wilaya committee; and other leading regional and district leaders.

In conversations with FLN party leaders and activists, the delegation talked about the main spheres of CPSU foreign and domestic policy, the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and the USSR's new foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, ensuring detente and supporting the peoples' struggle for national independence.

The Algerian comrades expressed grave concern at the growth of militarist trends in U.S. policy and at Washington's attempts to consolidate its military presence in the Near East and Mediterranean, which is a direct threat to peace and stability in that region.

The Algerian public representatives agreed with us that in the present international conditions it is necessary to ensure the cohesion and unity of actions of all anti-imperialist forces to ensure an effective rebuff to the dangerous, militarist plans of the United States and its allies. AAPSO and the international public as a whole have a growing part to play in this struggle.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN KREMLIN

PM151547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Fadil Salfij al-'Azzawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq, presented his credentials in the Kremlin on 6 April to I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, friendly talks took place between I.Ye. Polyakov and F.S. al-'Azzawi, in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated

ROMANOV MEETS WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR IN LENINGRAD

PM191005 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] LENTASS -- G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, yesterday received Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is on an official visit to Leningrad.

During the friendly talk, the fruitful development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba and the two countries' peoples and of their unity in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and against aggressive imperialist forces' intrigues was noted.

G.V. Romanov described the work of the Leningrad party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The ambassador was informed of the main guidelines of the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast in the 11th 5-Year Plan and of Leningraders' preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Participating in the talk was M.A. Yefimov, USSR Foreign Ministry representative in Leningrad, and Carlos Gonzalez Seijas, Cuban consul general in Leningrad.

CUBA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF PLAYA GIRON

LD191100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0805 GMT 19 Apr 82

[TASS correspondent Andrey Antonov report]

[Text] Havana, 19 Apr (TASS) -- Today the Cuban people are marking a glorious date in their history -- the 21st anniversary of the defeat of the imperialist aggression in Playa Giron. It took the young republic only 3 days to smash the mercenaries, who were thoroughly prepared, armed to the teeth and trained by Washington. Twenty-one years ago in Playa Giron imperialism suffered its first big defeat in Latin America. The freedom-loving Cuban people, who gained independence at the price of blood, upheld, arms in hand, the honor and ideals of the revolution, the socialist character of which Fidel Castro proclaimed on the eve of the aggression.

In the years that have passed since, Cuba has changed beyond recognition. From being a semicolonial appendage of U.S. imperialism, a "tourist paradise" for the rich, Cuba has turned into a developed power -- a full and equal member of the fraternal family of the peoples of the socialist countries. Its prestige in the international arena has grown immeasurably. Great successes have been achieved in socialist construction.

The 21st anniversary of the victory of Playa Giron is celebrated this year in complex international conditions. The Washington administration is toughening the policy of threats, lies, slander and provocations against the isle of freedom. Washington, seeking in vain to intimidate the Cuban people, shows its "military muscles" -- U.S. and NATO countries' aggressive military exercises are constantly held near the shores of the republic. The "secret war" against Cuba has been stepped up by the CIA, too, with the use of the most sordid means for this purpose, including biological weapons. A massive subversive anti-Cuban propaganda campaign is underway, and the U.S. mass media are trying to distort the meaning and the essence of Cuba's selfless international aid to the peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada, Angola and Ethiopia.

The Cuban people, in reply to imperialism's brazen intrigues, and having rallied still more closely in solidarity with the Communist Party and the government, resolutely state: "The people of Cuba cannot be bullied. They are not alone. There will be another Playa Giron for anyone daring to attack the isle of freedom!"

SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES DRUNKENNESS

PM191003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] TASS -- A routine USSR Supreme Court plenum was held the other day.

Within the framework of the monitoring function, the question of courts' fulfillment of the guidance interpretations given by the USSR Supreme Court plenum related to the application of legislation aimed at combating drunkenness and alcoholism was examined. The plenum noted that the courts have begun to permit fewer errors and to coordinate their activity in this sphere more closely with other law enforcement organs. However, the requirements of laws providing for measures to eradicate drunkenness and resultant antisocial phenomena are still not always strictly implemented with due consistency. The courts are reminded of the need for stricter observance of legislative norms whereby the violation of the law while in a state of intoxication is a circumstance aggravating the responsibility of the culprit, and also of norms governing the procedure for applying compulsory treatment of alcoholics.

The plenum demanded that courts devote more attention to questions of establishing the responsibility of adults for leading juveniles into drunkenness and examining cases of the limited capability of citizens who abuse alcohol and place their families in a difficult material position. Attention was drawn to the impermissibility of underestimating the social danger of home distilling and the preparation of other home-made alcoholic beverages. The courts are instructed to establish the sources of acquisition of valuable food products used for the illegal manufacture of alcoholic beverages and to adopt measures to discover and call to account all persons involved in committing this crime.

The plenum discussed the question of courts' application of legislation in examining cases to establish paternity and exact maintenance for children and other members of the family. In the resolution it adopted, the plenum noted the great social significance of the problem and elucidated the main legal provisions concerning the settlement of cases in this category in the courts.

KAZAKH PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

PM191031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 2

[Correspondents G. Kasenov, A. Petrushov report: "Up To Everyone -- From the Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- The Kazakh Communist Party now has more than 21,000 primary and nearly 42,000 shop party organizations and party groups. They unite more than 745,000 members and candidate members of the CPSU. No significant sector of material production, science, culture, services or adminitration in the republic is without party collectives. What must be done to ensure that every communist devotes all his strength, experience and knowledge to seeking reserves and increasing labor efficiency and sets a worthy example of labor selflessness?

This was the key question at a Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the tasks of further improving the leadership of primary party organizations and increasing their role in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. A speech was delivered at the plenum by D.A. Kunayev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report, and the other speakers noted that the Kazakh SSR working people warmly approve the program principles put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th trade union congress and at the ceremonies in Uzbekistan for strengthening the country's economy and defense capability and increasing the people's well-being.

The successful resolution of the tasks set depends largely on the militancy and activeness of party organizations and their ability to create an atmosphere of harmonious work and high mutual exactingness in collectives.

Many examples of concentration, discipline and a creative attitude to the task were cited. Valuable experience of work with people has been accumulated in the party organization at the Ust-Kamenogorsk titanium and magnesium combine. Here a collective quest for unutilized reserves is actively underway and on the initiative of communists a system of working without laggards has been introduced and recording and analysis of target fulfillment by every shop, sector and team has been organized. In the first year of the 5-year plan the enterprise fulfilled the plan ahead of schedule for all indicators, obtaining the entire increase in output through enhanced labor productivity, and 82 percent of articles were produced with the state seal of quality. Much can be learned from the practice of party organizations at the Pavlodar oil refinery, the Donskoy mining and enrichment combine, the Karaganda confectionery factory, the Alma-Atinskiy Sovkhoz and the 40 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz in Taldy-Kurganskiy Rayon. Day-to-day concern for production efficiency distinguishes party members at the Alma-Ata heavy machine building plant, the Irtysh chemical and metallurgical plant, the sovkhoz named for the newspaper PRAVDA, Bulakskiy Sovkhoz and many others.

The improvement in the standard of work by primary party organizations and the communists' vanguard role enabled the republic to reach new, higher targets in the first year of the 5-year plan. The volume of industrial output increased 3.9 percent. Major enterprises and shops were commissioned. Last fall more than 960 million poods of grain were poured into the state's granaries. The plan for procurements of sugar beet, cotton, vegetables and other crops was fulfilled. Meat, milk, egg and wool purchases increased.

While giving due credit for the results achieved and noting the communists' great contribution, the participants in the debate focused attention on unresolved problems and on the shortcomings which are preventing the maximum use of reserves for increasing production efficiency. And there have been serious omissions. For instance, in the republic's industry 14 percent of enterprises did not fulfill the plan for labor productivity. Full use is not made of available production capacities and equipment, in particular in such sectors as chemicals, metallurgy and the power industry. For this reason alone there was a shortfall in output to the tune of R760 million. Construction workers failed to cope with the plan for commissioning new capacities, as well as housing, schools and hospitals. It was noted at the plenum that all organizational and political work must be aimed at ensuring the planned rate of development of the republic's industrial potential.

The plenum participants displayed a critical approach to the state of affairs in agriculture. There was talk of the need to sell the state more than a billion poods of grain annually, while fully supplying the republic's seed and forage requirements. Kazakhstan has many farms which obtain high, stable yields in arid zone conditions. Great potential for further developing grain farming and increasing the production of potatoes, vegetables and other crops lies in the assimilation of this tremendous experience.

At the same time reprimands were voiced from the plenum platform against a number of union ministries and state committees. Not very much time remains before the mass sowing in the virgin lands, but some farms in northern Kazakhstan are experiencing an acute shortage of tractor spares, fuel and lubricants. The question of the production of machines for linking up to Kirovets tractors remains unresolved to this day. There are not enough means of mechanization for loading seeders with seed and fertilizers.

An equally important sector of work is livestock raising. Last year a number of oblasts -- Aktyubinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Turgayskaya, Uralskaya and Tselinogradskaya -- failed to fulfill the plan for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state. Milk production is falling in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. Many unresolved problems remain in sheep raising. Sheep numbers are increasing only slowly.

The mechanization of manual labor in the sector is being implemented poorly. Much has to be done to ensure the comprehensive exploitation of natural pasture.

Speaking of the need to strengthen the fodder base for livestock raising, the keynote speaker gave this example. In the republic's southern and southeastern oblasts there is a very rich potential for obtaining at least 150 quintals of alfalfa per hectare. However, even in Alma-Atkinskaya Oblast only half this quantity is harvested. Many farms have made a poor job of beginning to cultivate peas, sainfoin and rape -- valuable protein crops. The yield from the land could be increased by secondary and intermediate sowings. In Chimkentskaya Oblast corn is annually sown as a companion crop with sugar beet, and some 180 quintals of fodder units are obtained per hectare. But this useful experience has not been widely disseminated.

To increase the militancy of local components and improve the standard of all organizational and political work, to inculcate in communists and all working people a high sense of responsibility for the state of affairs on farms and to cultivate a businesslike approach and competence -- that is the line of work for primary party organizations and party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms.

In the course of the discussion much attention was devoted to improving the work of primary party organizations in the sphere of trade, services, medical services and cultural and scientific institutions. There are serious shortcomings here too. In trade, for instance, interruptions are permitted to occur in the sale of goods in the necessary variety, and so are abuses involving goods in short supply, overcharging and a disdainful attitude toward purchasers. At consumer services enterprises the volume of services is still increasing only slowly and there are instances of misappropriation of receipts and squandering of materials and raw materials. A number of party organizations have become accustomed to violations, do not deal strictly with the culprits and fail to make full use of the right to monitor the administration's activity.

The need to improve the work of the administrative apparatus and step up the struggle against bureaucratic formalism was spoken of from the platform. This fact was cited. In the Tselinograd antierosion machinery association workers do not know the name of the party committee secretary, the chief engineer or the deputy directors. They cannot remember when the leader himself last met with the collective.

Individual officials are good at talking about savings and thrift, yet themselves dip into the state's pocket as if it were their own. One such person was Novak, former chief of the Aktyubtyazhstroy association. However, the Central Committee had to intervene before he suffered the proper punishment. In a number of vuzes instances of violations in admitting secondary school graduates have been eradicated. The plenum participants rightly demanded the resolute removal of those whose actions are incompatible with the title of communist.

One of the most important tasks for party organizations is to improve ideological work. The speakers pointed out serious miscalculations in the selection of cadres carrying out agitation and propaganda work. You still encounter people whose conduct is by no means free from vestiges of the past and who cling to outdated traditions. The struggle against these phenomena requires the strengthening of ideological work and the activation of the atheist education of working people.

Much ideological and educational work, it was noted at the plenum, must be done in connection with preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia. All the republic's party organizations are called upon to make wide, effective use of the preparations for these noteworthy dates to step up the ideological, political, patriotic and international education of working people.

The plenum adopted a lengthy resolution. It expresses firm confidence that the republic's party committees will lift all organizational and political activity by primary party organizations to a higher level and on this basis will ensure the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the current year and will lay firm foundations for the successful fulfillment of targets in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

OUTPUT TO INCREASE IN SIBERIA, FAR EAST, KURGAN

LD201102 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 20 Apr 82

["Decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- One of the most important tasks and a component part of the effort for an all-round development of natural resources and development of productive forces in Siberia, the Far East and the Kurgan region, which plays an increasing role in the economy of the USSR, is to ensure a steep increase in agricultural output in that zone. This is pointed out in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Governmant, which was issued here today, on the comprehensive development of agriculture in Siberia, the Far East and the Kurgan region, which is part of the Urals economic area.

The further development of the industrial and the building potential there, the decision says, results in a considerable increase in the population and urgently necessitates an accelerated development of agriculture in those areas for reliable supply of the population with food, chiefly through local production and further drawing closer of the material and cultural-everyday living conditions of the population of town and country.

The decision outlines measures for a further strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture in those areas. A total of 20,476 million roubles in capital investments have been earmarked for the development of the whole complex of this branch of the economy for five years.

In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) it is planned to supply agriculture in the areas of Siberia, the Far East and the Kurgan region with 195 thousand trucks and 1,787 thousand tonnes of mineral fertilisers.

It is planned to build and expand the operating complexes and pig-rearing farms, poultry farms and hot-house complexes.

The decision draws special attention to the implementation of the package of measures for manning collective farms, state farms and other state agricultural enterprises with personnel, as well as for a fundamental improvement of the socio-economic conditions of life of the rural population of Siberia, the Far East and the Kurgan region. Thus, the number of skilled workers there is to be increased to reach 486 thousand.

It is planned to build in the countryside apartment houses with a total floor area of 15.8 million square metres, general education schools for 95,000 pupils, preschool child-care establishments for 113,300 children, clubs and houses of culture, everyday public service facilities.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FARMING WEATHER CONDITIONS

PM191409 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Report by Ye. Zverintseva: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Average temperature has varied greatly in the European part of the country. In Moldavia, most parts of the Ukraine and the northern part of the central Chernozem region it was higher than usual. In the north Caucasus it was lower while in the Volga area and Rostovskaya Oblast it was near normal or a little below. The daytime rise in temperature in the European part was 10-20 degrees. There was a sharp drop in temperature in mid-period.

It was mild in the northwest, the Baltic area, the central region and Belorussia. It was cold in the Urals region and in Bashkiria. Temperatures fell to minus 20-minus 30 at night there. The southern Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast, the north Caucasus and parts of the Volga area had the most precipitation (11-30 and in places 31-55 mm). Over the remaining, greater part of the European territory precipitation amounted to 1-10 mm. The snow cover limit is represented by a line joining Pskov, Novgorod, Smolensk, Kaluga, Ntsensk, Tambov and Saratov.

Presowing soil cultivation was in progress over most of the Ukraine and sowing of early spring crops began in the last days of the period. Weather conditions for field work were mainly favorable. Sowing of early spring grain crops had begun by the end of the 10-day period in the southern half of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays. Winter grain crops and grasses were growing for most of the period in Maldavia, in most of the Ukraine and in the north Caucasus. The state of the plants was good or satisfactory. Grasses resumed growth in Rostovskaya Oblast, in northern and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia and in southern parts of the Baltic area.

It was very cold with snow in the Transcaucasus republics, but it warmed up considerably at the end of the period. The daytime temperature was 17-25 and in mountain areas 5-10 degrees.

It stayed cold in farming regions of west Siberia and in Kazakhstan. The temperature fell to minus 28-minus 33 degrees. It became warmer at the end of the period. There was precipitation nearly everywhere. In some parts of west Siberia and Kazakhstan it totaled 15-30 and in southern parts of Chimkentskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts more than 30 mm. In the southern part of west Siberia and in most parts of the northern half of Kazakhstan the snow remained 11-25 cm deep.

In west Siberia winter grain crops are covered with snow and the cold snaps are no danger to them. Conditions for overwintering of grasses were also satisfactory.

In east Siberia in the first 5-day period the nighttime temperature was 24-28 and in northern parts 34 degrees below. In the second half of the 10-day period it warmed up. There was no precipitation or less than 10 mm. There was little snow in the main.

It was milder than usual in the far east southern Khabarovskiy Kray and the Primorye region had the most precipitation. Fields are free of snow in most of Amurskaya Oblast and Primorskiy Kray. The snow is still deep in Khabarovskiy Kray.

The weather was mainly cool in the central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan. There was intermittent rain, heavy in places. Presowing soil cultivation and sowing of early spring crops were underway. Cool weather held up the sowing of cotton and other warmth-loving crops. Winter crops resumed growth at the end of the 10-day period in Kirgiziya and south Kazakhstan. Alfalfa continued to develop, the plants reaching a height of 10-20 cm. The moisture supply was good.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PROBLEMS OF SPRING FARM WORK

PM191249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed agricultural review: "Spring Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The late spring has upset the customary times for many fieldwork tasks. The sowing of early cereal crops coincided with hard work in the sugar beet, corn and vegetable plantations. Many tasks have been set back 10 days to 2 weeks. This is why substantial amendments are having to be introduced into spring plans everywhere. In the Kuban, for example, presowing soil cultivation is being carried out through the night and scarcely has the sun risen before the seed drill units move out into the fields. Broad possibilities for increasing the rate of spring fieldwork, as the experience of these days has shown, are opened up by concentrating equipment in large mechanized subdivisions and by combining operations.

There are now about 12,000 major sowing complexes in operation in the Ukraine. They have been set the task of "sealing" moisture in the soil in two to three passages, preventing it from evaporating and forcing it to work entirely for the harvest. In the republic's southern oblasts increasingly wide use if being made of the SZP-3.6 combined seed drill.

The protracted cold, snow and rain have put back the sowing timetable throughout Stavropolskiy Kray by almost a month. That is why farmers are having to speed up their work. The spring crop area here covers over 1 million hectares and every hectare must be sown with the utmost speed.

In Belorussia there is a center for harvest programming in operation at the republic's agriculture ministry. It has issued recommendations for organic and mineral fertilizer application for every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Differentiated distribution of mineral fertilizers taking account of fields' special characteristics will enable substantial extra amounts of grain, vegetables and potatoes to be obtained.

Baltic region farmers are having to work in complex conditions this spring. The point is that during the winter here winter wheat and rye crops suffered severely. The graingrowers are hurriedly draining off excess water and then beginning to apply the harrow in order to rid the plants of snow mold. Spring crop sowing has begun at the same time. Wide-cut units on powerful T-150K tractors are in use on areas which have dried out, and the light Belarusi on waterlogged areas.

In the valleys of Tadzhikistan, however, the apricot trees have already blossomed and the days are warm and sunny. In the south of the republic cotton sowing is underway. Most farms have resolved to finish this within 5-7 working days. Following the Patovskiy Rayon farmers' experience, equipment here is concentrated in large multiple detachments. They work in two shifts. This spring cotton will occupy over 300,000 hectares in Tadzhikistan, or half the entire irrigated area. The republic's farmers have given their word to sell 915,000 tons of cotton to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

In Kirgiziya Chuyskaya valley farmers have begun sowing sugar beet. Industrial technology is also being used increasingly widely here.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19 APRIL REPORTED

LD200156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR Broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Work is nearing completion in Altayskiy Kray on drafting scientifically based systems of crop cultivation for sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The kray already has experience in the radical restructuring of crop cultivation in steppe conditions which are aimed at the prevention of wind erosion. This problem has already been solved. At the Altayskiy Kray institute of crop cultivation and grain crop selection a seminar took place during which questions of soil-protective farming were discussed as well as the raising of fodder yields. The kray executive committee drafted and endorsed a scientifically based farming system for the entire kray and now work is underway to create a rational system of crop farming for every rayon and farm. The introduction of this system will make it possible to stabilize crop yields and to raise the output of grain and fodder crops. (0100 GMT)

The first harrowing machines have been put to work in Kurganskaya Oblast. Machine operators have started spring moisture retention work here. This year field work will be carried out on almost 2.5 million hectares in this oblast. (0400 GMT)

Spring field work is underway in the Kazakhstan virgin lands. Selective moisture retention is underway in north Kazakhstan oblasts where approximately 500 sowing complexes have been formed for field work. Over 1.7 million hectares are to be sown to spring crops. (0730 GMT)

Mass sowing of corn started today in Moldavia. Mechanization is being applied on many farms. The effect of the new technology is a yield higher by 15 quintals per hectare with lower manpower. It is planned to complete sowing in 8-10 working days. (1400 GMT)

PRAVDA PUBLISHES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO OMSK YOUTH

PM191343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the rally of graduates of Omskaya Oblast agricultural secondary schools

Dear friends!

I warmly and heartily greet you, graduates of agricultural secondary schools, who have decided to devote your lives to the noble and ever necessary work of stockraising.

It is deeply symbolic that your rally is being held during the important days of preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and on the eve of the 19th Komsomol congress. It is pleasing for us communists that the young generation has responded with such enthusiasm to the call of the 26th CPSU Congress to treat stockraising as a shock front in the countryside and has adopted it as a militant action program. We see this as a demonstration of civic maturity and as convincing proof that the rising generation is living according to the country's interests and piously fulfilling Lenin's behest -- to be an active and conscientious builder of communism.

The party Central Committee notes with great satisfaction the initiative of the Lenin Komsomol, which has mounted the movement "Stockraising -- South's Shock Front!" The most important economic and political task is to comprehensively boost stockraising and further increase fodder production, and our splendid young people must make their own contribution to its successful solution.

The best qualities of Soviet people are revealed in selfless creative work for the good of the motherland. There is no doubt that thousands of your peers will join the glorious ranks of rural workers at the call of the party and the command of their hearts and will find their social calling and gain personal happiness.

Modern stockraising needs people who can handle equipment perfectly and skillfully use everything new and progressive. You received your first labor skills in the apprentice production teams and stockraising links. You must constantly supplement and improve your knowledge, make skillful use of it in practice and become genuine masters of your work. The senior comrades -- your mentors -- and agricultural specialists will convey very rich experience to you. Always remember that the implementation of the food program and the well-being of the people and the might of our great land depend on your conscientious and persistent work in social livestock raising.

The Communist Party and our state are doing everything so the Soviet people may live beneath a peaceful sky and look confidently into the future. I am convinced that you will prove true to your word, will glorify the beloved fatherland with shock deeds and inscribe a remarkable line in the annals of the Lenin Komsomol's heroic achievements.

From my heart I wish you, young friends, success in implementing the majestic plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BRIEFS

RICE CULTIVATION IN UZBEKISTAN -- Cultivation of rice continues in the southern part of the Uzbek SSR. The Karakalpak ASSR, which is affiliated with the Uzbek SSR, is the largest ricegrowing region in Soviet central Asia. New ricegrowing farms have been set up along Amu Darya in the Karakalpak ASSR. These farms produce about 250,000 tons of rice every year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82 GF]

SALYUT-7 SPACE STATION LAUNCHED 19 APR

LD192338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2315 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS) -- On 19 April 1982, in accordance with the program of space research, the orbiting scientific station Salyut-7 was launched in the Soviet Union.

The Salyut-7 station has been put into an Earth orbit with the following parameters: maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 278 kms; minimum distance from the Earth's surface -- 219 kms; period of revolution -- 89.2 minutes; angle -- 51.6 degrees.

The purpose of launching the Salyut-7 station is to continue scientific-technical research and experiments being conducted on Soviet manned complexes in the interests of science and the national economy. The testing of improved systems and apparatus of orbital stations will also be conducted in the course of the flight.

Control of the Salyut-7 station's flight is being carried out by the control center in the Moscow region, by tracking points located on the territory of the Soviet Union, and by the scientific research ship Akademik Sergey Korolev which is in the Atlantic Ocean.

According to telemetry information, the on-board systems of the Salyut-7 station are working normally.

MEDICAL ACADEMY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW161419 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 15 Apr 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the tasks of medical science during the 11th 5-Year Plan period was held in Moscow today.

Nikolay Nikolayevich Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Sergey Sergeyevich Debov and Aleksey Mikhaylovich Chernukh, vice presidents; and foremost scientists working in various fields of medicine met representatives of newspapers, press agencies, television and radio.

Addressing the press conference, Academician Blokhin reported that the academy's scientific institutions are presently working on seven long-term programs. They include prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular diseases, malignant tumors, maternal and child care, and surgery, including organ and tissue transplants. Great attention is being paid to developing medical research in Siberia and the Far East, where 10 institutes and affiliates of scientific centers have been established.

Responding to journalists' questions, the scientists said that effective vaccines and serums against influenza and new medicinal preparations, including those for cardiac illnesses, have been created in recent years. Soviet medical scientists are cooperating with their foreign colleagues in all the more topical fields of medicine.

FORCE 4 EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT GROZNYY

PM191531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 6

[TASS report: "Underground Shock"]

[Text] Gorznyy, 13 Apr -- An underground shock with a force of 4 points was recorded here at midnight on 12 April. According to the Groznyy seismological station the epicenter of the earthquake was located directly beneath the city at a depth of 2 km. There were no deaths or damage.

YEPISHEV BOOK OUTLINES PARTY ROLE IN ARMED FORCES

PM160959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 pp 2-3

[Review under the "New Books" rubric by Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate: "Main Source of Army and Navy Might"]

[Text] The CPSU firmly and consistently implements the Leninist principles of the leadership of military organizational development [stroitelstvo] and of the Soviet Armed Forces. As the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, the party and state, taking account the complexity of the international situation, do not lose sight for even a single day of the questions of strengthening the country's defense might and building and training the USSR's Armed Forces. "A firm fusion of a high equipment level, soldierly skill and an indestructible morale," the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress said, "such is the combat potential of Soviet Armed Forces."

The book "The CPSU and Military Organizational Development" (note: KPSS i Voyennoye Stroitelstvo, under the editorship of A.A. Yepishev, Military Literature Publishing House, 1982. 312 pages, R1.70) by a collection of authors under Army General A.A. Yepishev's editorship, which has been prepared by the USSR Ministry of Defense's Institute of Military History and published by the Military Literature Publishing house, is of undoubted interest for the officer corps and the party and Komsomol aktiv of the army and navy.

Based on the works of Marxist-Leninist classics, party congress decisions and the laws and legal norms operating in the Soviet state, the collection of authors reveals in depth the law-governed character of the Communist Party's leadership of the armed forces. The authors proceed from the premise that by its nature such leadership is of a political character and is the ultimate basis of Soviet military development, its supreme and unshakeable principle and the main source of army and navy might. The book shows how in its daily activity the Communist Party, embodying Lenin's ideas on the socialist fatherland's defense, creatively enriches and develops the principles of Soviet military development.

The character and scale of the party's activity in military development and in training and equipping the army and navy is wholly determined by the degree of imperialism's aggressiveness. The USSR Armed Forces, created, as is enshrined in the USSR Constitution, with the purpose of defending the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor and the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, are built and developed by the party taking account of actual foreign policy conditions and the degree and character of the military threat to the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. In a speech on 1 March 1982 at a dinner in honor of a Polish party and state delegation, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated: "The Soviet Union is not of two minds over what to give preference to -- arms or disarmament. Yes, we are maintaining our armed forces' combat capability at the requisite level -- that is, taking account of the threats being created to our security. But this is an exercise forced on us. The arms race has always been imposed on us from outside. If it were up to the Soviet Union alone there would be no nuclear weapons on earth and there would be no development of new and the latest alternative means of mass destruction."

Through convincing examples of the development and improvement of the army and navy the authors show how the party resolves the cardinal questions of the Soviet state's defense. The experience of the Great Patriotic War showed, they stress, that in world history no single political party has played such a tremendous role in society's life or exerted such a considerable influence on mankind's fate as the Communist Party. Over two-thirds of the party's entire personnel were engaged at the front and in the country's war production. Thanks to the party's leadership, policy and strategy based on the scientific foundation of Marxism-Leninism, socialist's potential in the military respect were transformed into reality.

The victory over fascism was a victory for the new social and state system, communist ideology and the Soviet military theoretical thought and art of the USSR Armed Forces, which the party had been engaged in building and strengthening throughout the preceeding years. The people were the creators of the victory, the party was its soul. The CPSU's leading role in military development has now grown even more. This is an objective imperative conditioned primarily be imperialism's aggressive military preparations.

It is well known that the tension in the international situation has intensified recently through the U.S. administration's fault. U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, using the already threadbare myth of the "Soviet military threat" as a cover, are steering a course toward wrecking detente and returning to the "cold war." Obsessed by ideas of world supremacy and pursuing imperialist aims, the U.S. leaders are planning to wage a so-called "limited nuclear war" in Europe and make a preemptive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. They have launched an unrestrained arms race and are impudently and blatantly interfering in the affairs of many states, including socialist states.

Bourgeois ideological saboteurs are whipping up anticommunist hysteria, distorting the Soviet state's peace initiatives with unpardonable impudence, deliberately publishing distorted reports about our armed forces, slandering our people and falsifying the combat history of their army and its great libreation mission in the Great Patriotic War years.

Under these conditions the Communist Party is firmly and consistently implementing Leninist principles of the leadership of military building and taking care to ensure that the entire Soviet people firmly recall Lenin's immortal instruction: "... Comrades, be alert and cherish the defense capability of our country and our Red army as a prized possession."

Military development, the book notes, is at the center of the attention of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which adopts resolutions relating both to the country's defense as a whole and to specific measures aimed at improving and developing the armed forces. "... The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Government and all who are directly involved with questions of strengthening the country's defense," L.I. Brezhnev has stressed," show the utmost concern about raising the combat might of the army and navy and improving military hardware and the personnel's combat training."

At the same time, the book indicates the importance and necessity of the mastery of modern combat hardware, strict observance of the military oath, a conscientious attitude to the fulfillment of military duty and a high sense of responsibility for the motherland's defense. Noting the increased demands on combat training, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, said: "The perfect mastery of modern weapons requires great efforts from all personnel."

In close conjunction with political and organizational activity the CPSU implements ideological measures aimed at educating the Soviet people and army and navy servicemen in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of devotion to the party's cause. An important role is assigned to working people's labor, military-patriotic and internationalist education and their moral and political training for the motherland's defense.

In a special chapter the authors describe the role and place of party political work in strengthening the USSR Armed Forces' political organs -- the leading party organs in the armed forces -- and party organizations -- the implementers of party policy in the army and navy. Young party political workers and others too will derive much of use from this chapter, all the more so since the book has been published on the eve of the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries which will examine questions of party organizations' initiative, activeness and principle-mindedness in work aimed at fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and raising the standard of combat and political training in the army and navy.

Fulfilling the tasks set by life, political organs and party organizations have acquired considerable practical experience in recent years. Forms and methods of ideological party political and political-education work have been considerably enriched. Using accumulated experience, this creates all the conditions for resolving more successfully the tasks set by the party Central Committee on questions of ideological work.

The book has assembled information on the CPSU's activity to strengthen the USSR Armed Forces' combat potential and the party's military-economic and scientific and technical measures to strengthen the USSR's defense and spells out fundamental tenets on organizing troop combat and political training and on developing among military cadres a Leninist work style whose significance was particularly stressed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. There are interesting facts and figures on the development of Soviet military science, improvements in the technical equipping and organization of the army and navy and the training and placement of military cadres.

The book provides broad coverage of the activity of military councils -- collegial organs for administering forces at the operational and strategic level. Possessing broad military-political and military-administrative rights, military councils were created and are being strengthened with the aim of implementing Communist Party policy in the army and navy, implementing the tasks entrusted to them in the defence of the socialist fatherland, and resolving with authority the major questions of army and navy troop life and activity in peace and war. Creative contemplation of their experience will yield undoubted benefit.

Under conditions when the imperialists, primarily the United States, are imposing a new round of the arms race on the world, undertaking various kinds of military adventures, wielding the "nuclear big stick" and undermining the bases of mutually beneficial international ties, the Soviet state's policy bears a profoundly humane, open and democratic character and corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving mankind. This is indicated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation." These questions are examined in the chapter "The Defense of Socialism -- the Marxist-Leninist Parties' International Duty." The authors describe the unity of the national and international tasks of the defense of socialism and the socialist countries' defense cooperation. It is noted that the historic merit of the CPSU and the Marxist-Leninist parties of other fraternal countries lies in the fact that they have formulated a coordinated military policy and lead the practical solution of the main problems of military building and the strengthening of the socialist community countries' defense might. The military might of the Warsaw Pact states was and remains a reliable shield for their security and a decisive factor for preserving peace. The 26th CPSU Congress noted that the socialst countries' military-political defense alliance "possesses everything needed to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains."

The Communist Party, the book stresses, is the working class' first political party which proves in theory and in fact the rightfulness of its undivided leadership of military development -- a complex, multifaceted and very responsible sphere of society's social life where problems of strengthening the state's defense capability and raising the combat might of its army and navy are resolved. The CPSU firmly and consistently implements Leninist principles of leadership of military development and of the USSR's Armed Forces.

The book "The CPSU and Military Organizational Development" will undoubtedly promote the improvement of our military cadres' military and theoretical training and their resolution of the practical tasks of strengthening army and navy troops' combat capability and combat readiness.